Hamilton Gazette - Jan 5, 1852 Browse this newspa

STOLEN GOODS DETECTED.—A few days since, a large quantity of stolen Goods were discovered on the premises of a man named Cresswell, in this city.—Guns, Powder, Hardware of various kinds. Dry Goods, Groceries, including some Chests of Tea Potatoes Apples, and in fact a variety of every thing requisite for a small store were found secreted about the house. Some of the things have been identified by the owners as having been stolen from them two or three years ago. The circumstances which led to the detection of this wholesale thief were rather singular, and show that although crime may escape awhile, justice sooner or later will find out the criminal, and mete out to him a just reward. It appears that Mr. Gage living some three or four miles from the city lost several bundles of shingles, and on searching found some of them in an adjoining Inlet and also discovered the track of a small hand sleigh which he traced until it led to the house of Cresswell. While following the track he found a small piece of the sleigh which had apparently been broken off by striking the fence, and on the premises being searched a sleigh was there with a piece broken off, and the piece found exactly fitted. This led to a further search of the premises, when an indescribable quantity of stolen goods were discovered It does not appear that he had any accomplices. We understand that he has confessed to the taking of the shingles out of Mr Gage's Barn, but he gives various accounts of the getting of the rest of the property. He has been fully committed to stand his trial by G. H. Armstrong, Esq., and we have no doubt but that he will get his deserts.

Jan. 15, 1852

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon last, as a number of the Railway laborers were engaged filling earth in a cutting of some 10 feet in depth in Mr. J. D. Campbell's field, near Galt, a large frozen piece of earth, weighing about 300 lbs, was suddenly and unexpectedly precipitated from the summit of the bank, and falling directly on the head and body of a laborer named Patrick Donevan, his head was literally smashed and his death instantaneous.

This occurrence, the first casualty in the line, was purely accidental and unforseen, and no blame whatever is attached to any one engaged upon the works. An inquest on the body was shortly afterwards held by the Coroner, in a shanty close by; Mr. J. D. Campbell being elected foreman, when a verdict in accordance with the facts of "accidental death from the falling of earth," was returned by the Jury.—*Dumfries Reformer.*

Jan. 19, 1852

THE WEATHER.—The weather last week was extremely cold and stormy. the sleighing at present is beautiful, but until yesterday, there was so little snow on the ground, that one warm day, would have made it bare in the city. We anticipate good sleighing for some time to come.

Hamilton Gazette - Feb 2, 1852 Browse this newspaper » Bro

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—The laborers on the section of the Great Western Railroad which passes over, or rather through the Burlington heights, near this city, dug up the tusks and jaw bone of an elephant, on Wednesday last, which are now at the Railroad office, and have already attracted the attention of visitors. The tusks, one of which is perfect, and the other but slightly decayed at the end, measured 6 feet 9 inches; and the jaw bone, which is also in an excellent state of preservation, is of enormous size This is indeed the most wonderful discovery of the day, and completely casts into the shade the time honored labors of a friend of ours. The elephant, as our readers are aware, is to be found but in India and Africa, and how this monster could have made its way into the very heart of America, is a question well worthy of investigation by all who take an interest in such matters. The bank in which it was found is of course a deposit, and thousands of years must have been consumed in forming the 60 feet of earth and gravel which covered the remains of it.—*Spectator.*

We should be extremely glad if Professor Croft, or some Geologist—perhaps there may be such living more convenient to the locality, without our being aware of it—would make an examination of the place where these extraordinary remains were found, and also of the remains themselves, and give us the benefit of their speculations upon them. The subject would be an exceedingly interesting one for a lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, or Mechanic's Institute; and we trust that it will be taken advantage of for the purpose. It might be well for the Mercantile Library Association to request Professor Croft to make the investigations, and give the society the benefit of them in a lecture He is eminently capable of doing so. We throw out the suggestion, and hope it may be acted upon.

Hamilton Gazette - Feb 5, 1852 Browse this newspaper »

DREADFUL ACCIDENT,—TEN LIVES LOST.

On Monday morning last, a dreadful calamity befel the laborers on the line of the Great Western Railroad, working at Burlington Heights, by the falling of a large portion of the bank, by which ten out of eleven workmen were killed. So sudden and unexpected was the fall, that although the foreman and another person were looking at the bank at the time, they were not able to get entirely away from the sand, and one of them was knocked down by a piece of the gravel. On the foreman, John C. Fuller, recovering himself and looking around, he saw the head of one of the men, Thomas McMahon, in the sand; and immediately ran and succeeded in extricating him, just before a second fall came, which would have completely covered him. McMahon, as well as all the other evidence, states that the bank had not been undermined, and that there was not more than six or seven feet of a slope, from the top to the base, that it did not appear dangerous, and that they would work in a similar place without being in the least afraid, thus showing that the accident did not occur through any negligence on the part of the contractors or foremen. The names of the unfortunate men who lost their lives, are William Temple, Timothy Glinn, Patrick Shae, Dennis Mack, Michael Conley, Andrew Conley, Robert Donnelly, John Hunt, Thomas Carson, and Geo. Drexlier. They were all Irishmen except the last, who was a Dutchman, and it is believed that he owned a farm in Waterloo.

As soon as the accident was made known in the city, an immense number of persons flocked to the scene, and a most heartrending picture it presented; the lamentations of the bereaved were great, while the exertions of the men to recover their lost comrades seemed almost superhuman. We have never seen a body of men in such an emergency, work so well and to the purpose; but human exertions availed not, as the vital spark of life had fled. Eight of the bodies were recovered before night, and it not being deemed safe to work the men all night, under the bank, their operations were postponed until next morning, when the other two bodies were recovered.

An inquest was held before H. B. Bull, Esq., coroner, and after a careful investigation of the whole matter, the following verdict was rendered:—

"That the deceased died from suffocation, in consequence of the falling of a bank of earth on the line of the Great Western Railway, the fall being purely accidental and not the fault of either contractors or overseers."

The following are the names of the Jurors, on this melancholy affair:—Henry W. Ireland, foreman, F. W. Watkins, John Harris, H. R. Macdonald, Wm. Myles, Lindsay Crawford, John Turner, O. Thompson, W. Atkins, A. M. Titus, R. Young, James Cummings, John Ross, James Osborne, A. Hamilton and E. R. Sullivan.

After the verdict had been recorded, the following presentment was signed by all the Jurors, and given to the coroner, with a request that a copy should be given to the contractors:—

To H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner.

The Jury after hearing fully the evidence and maturely considering all the circumstances connected with the death of those ten individuals, are of opinion that their death was wholly the result of accident, and that no blame can be attached to the contractors, or those who had the more immediate oversight of that portion of the work where the accident occurred,—they having only pursued the same course with the excavations as formerly. But as experience has proved that this course is a dangerous one, having also on a former occasion proved fatal to some of the workmen, the jury would strongly urge upon the contractors to adopt some more safe mode of operation in this dangerous locality, and expose the workmen less to accident and certain death.

The Jury would also take this occasion to allude to the circumstance of some of the workmen having been at work on this portion of the road on the past Sabbath, and also on former Sabbaths, although forbidden by one of the Contractors. They regret to be called upon to refer to this, but they feel that they would be wanting in duty on this occasion not to take notice of this great abuse of the Sabbath, as well as abuse of the workmen themselves—and condemn such practices in the strongest manner; and they would call upon the Contractors to see that this may not henceforth be repeated, and that the Sabbath day may be made a day of rest to all under their employment.

Hamilton Gazette - Feb 5, 1852 Browse this newspaper »

As regards the latter part of the presentiment, we take it for granted that there can be but one opinion. Also in reference to the danger of the work, it is self evident, that any other safer course can be adopted than the one now in use we do not think practicable, although every one must admit the desirableness of such a course. We are aware that many ways have been devised to work this bank in safety, among the rest that of working it from the top; some three or four months since this plan was tried to be put in practice, but it was found to be even more dangerous than the present, and consequently abandoned, in one instance after several blasts had been put in the bank it became so shattered that it was unsafe to go near it and yet it did not give way, and eventually ropes had to be put round the bodies of the men lest the bank should give way while they were putting blast after blast into it without any apparent effect: we state this to show that the contractors have left no means untried to prevent such accidents as we have now to record.

Hamilton Gazette - Feb 9, 1852 Browse this newspa

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Thursday morning last, two persons named William Shields and Charles McDowell, were drowned close to the Burlington Canal. They were both respectable Farmers residing in the back part of the Township of Nelson, and had started some time before daylight for the Grand River, to get two loads of Plaster. On coming to the Beach, before day, they entered the Tavern of Mr. Weal, and enquired the best way to get across the Canal as the ferry man was not there, they accordingly were directed to go round the Steamer, lying about a mile from the Canal, but they mistaking in the dark as is supposed, turned long before they got to it, and the foremost drove into the water, the other it is conjectured went to his assistance, as a whip was lying on the ice, and one of the span of horses was standing close to the brink, while the other could be seen in the water. Shortly after daylight the horses were seen from the shore, and a person went out to them, but on getting close they ran towards the South shore. The alarm was instantly given and every exertion made to recover the bodies, that of Shields was got during the afternoon, but up to Saturday evening that of McDowell had not been discovered. Shields leaves a wife and six children to deplore his untimely end—McDowell was unmarried, and was a brother to Mr. Samuel McDowell, Grocer, of this City.

Hamilton Gazette - Feb 16, 1852 Browse this newspaper »

DISTURBANCES OF THE WORKS OF THE G.W. RAILROAD.—Serious disturbances have taken place during the past week on the Railroad works going on near St. George among the Irish labourers employed on the works. The men from Tipperary, Kerry and Clare commenced fighting on Monday night, the 2nd inst., since which date the works have gradually suspended. Both parties had been gathering fire arms for a conflict, up to Wednesday evening last when the Railway Police from Copetown and Dundas arrived in time to prevent blood-shed. They have been active in disarming the men and a few arrests have been made, but the ring-leaders have managed to keep out of reach. One of the labourers had eleven balls fired through the shanty in which he lived, the family escaped unhurt though lying on the ground. A labourer named Eustus was discharged by the foreman for drunkness, he went away but returned with his brother armed with guns and fired at the foreman, who was with the men in the cutting, he providently was not hurt, both of the men made their escape. On Monday last four prisoners were brought before John Smith Esq., J P. charged with riot, after a lengthened examination one was committed for trial, two were bound over to keep the peace and the other was fined 10s and costs.—*Paris Star*.

Feb. 19, 1852

PROMIGIOUS.—For several months past, operations have been going on in the marsh near this town, with a view of securing a foundation for the piers of the proposed bridge over the Canal We understand that no bottom has as yet been found, and that all hopes of finding such a one as would be likely to bear the immense structure necessary to carry the Railroad over the Canal is nearly exhausted. They will probably render a "new cut", necessary, so that the Canal may be crossed where a foundation can be obtained.—Should this turn out to be the case, Dundas may, perhaps, profit by the discovery, not only in an improvement of the navigation, but by a knowledge of the fact, staring its inhabitants in the face that they are in reality *on the brink of the "bottomless pit."*—*Dundas Warder.*

Hamilton Gazette - Mar 4, 1852 Browse this news

INDIAN AFFAIRS--CRUELTY & OUTRAGE.

Just as we were going to press, we received *two* letters from eye-witnesses of the cruelties now being committed, UNDER THE SANCTION OF GOVERNMENT! upon the poor unfortunate settlers on the Indian lands, situated along the banks of the Grand River. The facts of their case have been often published,—and Government has frequently been appealed to, but alas! in vain,—their poverty, probably, is a crime—hence the fact that the ear of Responsible Government is closed to all complaints, save from favored minions—and the hand of cruel, remorseless injustice reeks in human agony—hence, it may be, that *four* families were, on Friday last, cruelly and unjustly turned out of house and home—their houses and little property—together with the remains of last harvest's produce scattered and destroyed! and themselves left to find friends and shelter in the cheerless, snow-clad woods; and this, too, by a band of Indians, armed as for war, with scalping knife and tomahawk, together with a sheriff's posse, also armed to the teeth. How long these things will continue, we cannot foresee—surely not long! It is almost incredible—but unfortunately tis too true, that under the management of the Indian Department, the most remorseless, unfeeling and unnecessary cruelties, have been and continue to be enacted against the unfortunate settlers, who may happen, unwittingly perhaps, to incur the dislike of the "powers that be," and this too, in the depth of winter. Something must be done, and we are somewhat astonished that the member for Haldimand should be indifferent or careless in the matter.

Mar. 8, 1852

DR. RAE, the Arctic traveller, arrived in our city last week, and spent a few days with his brothers here: he left on Saturday, for England. We are sorry to say that he brings no tidings of Sir John Franklin.

Hamilton Gazette - Mar 11, 1852 Browse this newspaper »

THE WEATHER.—On Monday night it commenced raining and almost every vestige of snow has disappeared. The floods in our streets on Tuesday were terrible, and many of our merchants cellars were flooded, some of them to the very top. A good deal of damage has resulted from the sudden thaw, and want of proper drainage in the City. We have often drawn the attention of our City Fathers to the absolute necessity of good sewerage, but it has been unheeded, and now, a large amount of property has been destroyed, in consequence of the neglect. Would it not be much more advantageous to the Tax payers, if—instead of arguing nice points of "*Etiquette*" and engendering party strife and animosity,—our law makers would put into practice the best method of preventing such inundations as those of Tuesday last.

Hamilton Gazette - Mar 11, 1852 Browse this newspa

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

The *City of Hamilton* arrived at Wellington Square yesterday from Toronto, and will continue to make daily trips between those places, until permitted to enter Burlington Bay. We are informed that the Propeller *Lord Elgin* will leave Oswego about the 20th of this month, for Hamilton, also the steamer *Mazeppa* from Lewiston, at the same time, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of goods to this port. Merchants in Hamilton, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, by notifying their Agents to ship accordingly.

From parties who arrived by the *City of Hamilton*, we are informed that attempts have been made to cut the steamer *Admiral* out of the Ice in Toronto Bay, for the purpose of placing her on the route between that place and Rochester, but their efforts have been unsuccessful, owing to the thickness of the ice; evidently showing that Toronto possesses no superior advantages over Hamilton in this respect.

Hamilton Gazette - Mar 11, 1852 Browse this newspaper

THE INDIAN LAND SETTLERS.

We noticed some time since the turning out of their houses, of several families which had been settled on the Indian Lands for many years. It appeared to us then, as it does now, supposing for a moment that the act was just, that it was most arbitrary, severe, and rigid, to take such a season of the year, and perhaps the most severe weather during the winter, for the time to carry out an order to remove from their houses whole families men, women and children; leaving them to perish in the snow, in case they were not able to gain some friendly shelter. Appeal after appeal have been made to different Governments, but have not resulted in a proper and satisfactory investigation of the claims of the settlers. We trust that the Petition, which we give below,—and which is in the course of signature,—will meet with that consideration which it deserves, and that an impartial commission will be appointed to sift it from the beginning, so that not only the Settlers, but the Indians and the Government, will have equal justice done to them.

We have taken part with the Settlers for many years, believing them to have been misled by the Government in the first place, and afterwards ill-treated for maintaining, what the documentary evidence goes to show, was their right, if the Government intended to act in good faith from the commencement, which we cannot for a moment doubt.

PETITION

To the Right Honorable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.t., Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c. in Council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The memorial of the undersigned, respectfully sheweth :

That, in the year 1839, an Act of the Provincial Parliament, the 2nd Vic. ch. 15, was passed, protecting the unsurrendered Indian Land from trespass and injury.

That on the 27th November, 1840, an order in Council was passed, granting preemption rights to the white occupiers of Indian land on the Grand River.

That, on the 18th day of January, 1841, *the Indians surrendered to the Crown, for the purpose of sale*, all the lands on the Grand River, except a few acres near the town of Brantford, which they directed to be leased. That the Indians surrendered the latter portion also, which has since been sold, thus making the surrender of the whole tract.

That the whole of the said lands were, under instructions from the Surveyor Generals department, directed to be surveyed, and the Government authorized their appraisement. That they were surveyed into farm lots and appraised.

That, by the surrender, the said lands were taken out of the control of the Indian Department.

That, by 8th Vic. cap. 7, these lands were divided into and declared Townships, for Judical Municipal, and all other purposes.

That, under the said surrender, several Townships were thrown open for sale, and disposed of accordingly.

That, in ignorance in which they remained wilful, notwithstanding the altered character of these lands by the cession to the Crown, for the purpose of sale, the Indian Department of Sir Chas. Bagot, and during a portion of the time of Lord Metcalfe, has not ceased to exercise control over a portion of these lands, namely in Oneida and Tuscarora, as if the said lands were in there original unsurrendered wilderness state, by prosecuting under the 2nd Vic. c. 15 aforesaid, the parties in whose favor the said Orders in Council were passed, and others who took possession under assurances and directions from officers of the Indian Department and Government, the lands having been surrendered for this purpose.

That, notwithstanding the Government were repeatedly memorialized on the subject of the illegality of the prosecutions against the settlers, no attention whatever was given to said memorials, except a reference of them to the Indian Department, which had no legal right to adjudicate on the question.

That, in the year 1847, a Committee of the Provincial Legislature reported upon a petition, recommending that, as the settlers had been guided by representations made by the Government, they be paid a full remuneration for improvements before removal.

That the only remuneration offered is Eight Dollars per Acre, but without admeasurement.

That in the year 1848, the Gore District Municipal Council also memorialised the Government, giving a very clear elucidation of the case—copy of which is enclosed

That the Government, after allowing the settlers to be harrassed by prosecutions, fines and imprisonments, for the space of five or six years, seemed at last to come to the conclusion that the acts of the Officers of the Indian Department were illegal, they passed an exposte facto law 12th Victoria, ch. 9 giving an authority to the Governor General to appoint Officers to turn off the settlers and notwithstanding, many of them had been on the land for eight or ten years, and have made large improvements thereon.

made large improvements thereon.

That another Act was passed, in the 14th year Vic. ch. 74. with the view of giving increased authority to the said Officers to effect the removal of the settlers.

That, under these last mentioned Acts, to which your memorialists would beg the attention of the Government, as the most arbitrary, despotic and unconstitutional, that ever disgraced the statute book of the most despotic Government in Christendom, in regard to the rights of property and the liberty of the subject, no less than seventeen families were turned out of house and home, during the recent snow storm.—Men, women and children, thrown out on the highway with nearly two feet of snow on the ground, and without a shelter over their heads.

That the outrages and cruelty which the settlers on these lands have suffered, and continue to suffer, demand the most instant and searching investigation of the Government, and, in order to this, your memorialists earnestly pray that all further proceedings be stopped against the settlers, and an impartial enquiry be made in reference to the whole question.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THE LATE FRESHETS.

We have received the most melancholy accounts of the destructions committed by the late freshets. The destruction along the Grand River has been immense and it will be a long time before it can be replaced. Some idea may be formed of the losses which the owners of saw-mills have sustained, when we state that a correspondent from Cayuga writes that in an hour and a quarter, he counted twelve hundred logs floating down the river, besides innumerable quantities of lumber, and that they were still going down the river.

From Paris, also, we have sad accounts of the destruction of Bridges, together with loss of life We take the following from the *Paris Star*, as it is more detailed than what we received from our correspondent:—

It is our painful duty to record a great loss of property by the ice and floods on the Grand River, at this village. So great a flood as the present has not occurred since the year 1833.

A rapid thaw set in on Thursday last, accompanied with heavy rain on Friday and Saturday. Great apprehensions were felt for the safety of the two Bridges crossing the Grand River in this village, on Saturday. On Sunday morning the river began to rise rapidly, and by 3 o'clock p. m. it was 15 feet above its usual height, and flooded the Lower Village, filling the cellars from 8 to 10 feet deep. The bridges, however, stood the immense body of ice and water nobly, being of great strength, till about half-past 4 o'clock, when a Bridge about 3 miles above the Village, known as Philips' Bridge, gave way and came down the

river with great force, together with a great quantity of ice and water, and struck the lower village bridge, the centre of which gave way to the immense weight, and two arches about 160 feet long, were carried away and floated down the river at the rate of 10 miles an hour.

The Upper Village bridge, over which the Paris and Dundas Road passes, shared a worse fate.—The ice broke against the Eastern section, and carried away the trestles supporting it, when that section fell in, and was carried down the stream. Shortly after, at 10 minutes to 5 o'clock, Philips' bridge passed under the western section of this bridge without doing any damage; and in a few minutes after, the two arches of the Lower Village bridge came down and struck the Western section with irresistable force, and carried it away, sweeping trees rails fences, and everything else before it. This bridge was between 300 and 400 feet long.

The loss of parties by this flood, will be immense. The damage done to these two bridges amounts to about $5000 dollars, about $3000 of which will fall on the Paris and Dundas Road Company, by the loss of the Upper Village bridge, over which that road passes.

Private individuals have suffered greatly by the loss of lumber, fences, &c., &c. Mr Robert Rosebrook had 13 sheep carried away from his enclosure.

We have not heard positively of any loss of life. Cries were heard just after the bridge gave way, but whether they proceeded from the other side, or from some unfortunate person on the ice, could not be ascertained as it was impossible to see across the river, in consequence of a dense fog. Two young ladies of the name of Rosebrook, were in great danger. They were looking at the flood, and in consequence of the breakage of a bank, they were suddenly surrounded by water; and had it not been for the timely exertions of two gentlemen, who fortunately noticed their situation, they would in a few minutes have met with an untimely death, as the ice and water covered the spot where they were standing many feet deep. A house also belonging to a party named Hillier, was moved off its foundation and greatly damaged; the family were fortunate enough to escape.

The scene on the Upper Village flats the next morning was one of great desolation. The river had covered the flats, and receded to its ordinary channel, but has left the ground literally covered for two miles with ice in large sheets from 2 to 3 feet in thickness. The timbers of the three bridges lay scattered about and also an immense quantity of lumber, rails, fences, gates, &c.

to learn that this freshet has not

Hamilton Gazette - Mar 22, 1852 Browse this newspaper »

quantity of lumber, &c.

We are sorry to learn that this freshet has not been unattended by loss of life. A rope had been fastened over the gap caused by the break in the Lower Village bridge, and a car attached to run over on pulleys, in which several persons crossed in safety. On Monday morning Mr. John Torrence, a respectable farmer, residing in the Township of Brantford, entered the car for the purpose of crossing, when, either owing to his weight or a slip of the rope, the car touched the water and instantly filled, and the unfortunate gentleman was washed out and found a watery grave. Mr. Masson attempted his rescue by means of a boat; but, owing to the strength of the stream could not succeed.

Up to the latest accounts we have received, the Brantford bridges were still standing; though great fears were entertained for their safety.

The River Thames has also risen unusually high, and the immense quantities of ice passing down has done much damage to mills, bridges and fences. The bridge on the plank road east of London has been carried off, causing a loss of about £500. Mr. Devlny's mill, in Westminster, was much damaged. Mr. Leary's mill-dam, on the Medway, and many of the bridges throughout the country, have been totally destroyed.

We learn from the Toronto *Patriot* that much damage has deen done to the bridges on the Humber. That on the Western branch, near Mr. Grabb's, and half of the bridge near Mr. Thomas Musson's, have been washed away. The bridge at Weston was removed several feet from its place, and sunk [illegible] proper level

Hamilton Gazette - Apr 5, 1852 Browse this newspaper »

MRS. MOODIE'S LIFE IN CANADA.

We very sincerely regret, after reading this lady's work upon Canada, in the last number of *Blackwood*, that she should have drawn such a fearfully dismal picture of our Colonial life and prosperity. So far as we are able to judge of the work by the review, it is, from beginning to end, a tale of sufferings, privations and mishaps, enough to terrify almost any one from the thought of Canada, much less to come and live in it. It is like a painful narrative of the privations after a shipwreck. And, unredeemed as it seems to be, by the examples of prosperity in Canada, it is likely to do us much harm in England. Certainly any one in respectable circumstances there must have a stout heart, that would think of braving the woods of Canada, after reading this narrative. As a picture of fortitude struggling under the most painful privations and difficulties, the book is of absorbing interest, and will be read universally in England. But it is the worst picture of Colonial life, showing only the hardships which might have been avoided by prudence in the outset, and exhibiting misfortune as a whole picture, when, in reality, they form but the exceptions, in Canada. We regret hailing the production of a gifted and amiable lady—always a favorite of ours—in this light; but we cannot help feeling that so unredeemed a picture of almost unparalleled privation, will deter every one from coming here. Certainly had we read such a picture, before casting our lot in Canada, we would have been long sorry to have pitched our tent in so forbidding a land: and we fear hundreds will be inclined to think as we should have done.

Hamilton Gazette - Apr 8, 1852 Browse this newspaper

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on the 4th inst., before H. B. BULL, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Ann Pool, who was found dead in her bed by her husband, about 1 o'clock of the same morning. Some very uncharitably rumors were afloat as to the cause of death, but they were finally set at rest by the Verdict of the Jury, which was "that the deceased died in consequence of a fit brought on by Intemperance."

An old man named Joseph Allington, died on Sunday afternoon in the most miserable state. It appeared on visiting his room, that he had not the least particle of a Bed or even covering during the winter. He was a quiet, industrious man, but we believe that his death was accelerated by intemperance. Had there been a House of Industry here, this victim might have been saved.

Hamilton Gazette - Apr 12, 1852 Brows

Withdrawal of the Troops from Hamilton.—A few days since his Worship the Mayor received a communication, informing him of the intention of the authorities to remove the troops now stationed in this city. A special meeting of the Council was held on Thursday evening last, and a strong remonstrance drawn up, to be forwarded to the proper authorities, against such withdrawal. What reason there may be for withdrawing the detachment we are not aware, but of one thing we are certain, that the most serious consequences may be apprehended if they are sent away. We attribute the peace that has prevailed on the line of Railroad at present in progress, to the fact that a military force was at hand ready to quell any disturbance which might take place, and if that restraint is removed when twice the number of workmen are employed, as will be the case this summer, we are afraid that even worse scenes will be enacted than took place last summer, during the serious riots on the lines. Prevention is much better than cure, and we trust that there will be a re-consideration of the subject, and that every thing will be done to preserve peace and good order among the workmen during the coming summer.

Aril 19, 1852

Desjardins Canal and the Great Western Railroad.—Our readers are aware that great difficulty has been felt in the construction of a permanent bridge over the Desjardins Canal, and that piles have been driven to a great depth, for the purpose of securing a proper foundation. We understand that the Canal and Railroad Directors have come to an agreement whereby part of the present channel will be filled up and a new cut made through the heights, the canal company paying towards the same the sum of £12,500. If this plan is carried out, and we see no reason why it should not be, it will be of great advantage to both parties—securing a solid road over the canal for the railroad, and greatly shortening the distance

Hamilton Gazette - Apr 19, 1852 Browse this newspap

for vessels going to Dundas. A few years since the Canal Co. were authorised to borrow £30,000 for the purpose of doing what they are now getting done for £12,500.

Hamilton Gazette - Apr 19, 1852 Browse this newspap

More Fossil Remains.—The Kingston *Whig* says, in excavating for the foundations of two houses in the Market Square, some fossil remains have been found embedded in the limestone rock. They appear to be the trunks of antediluvian trees, of a round form, and apparently composed of carbonate of lime in a state of chyrstalization, resembling quartz. Some very beautiful specimens may be seen next door to the place of excavation, viz., at Mr. Loomis' British Empire Hotel.

Hamilton Gazette - May 3, 1852 Browse this newspaper »

The Spectator.—As our readers are not at all interested how we procure the latest news, the remarks in the last *Spectator*, are unworthy of notice, there being evidently another object to attain by our co-temporary, than our paying for Telegraph Reports. We may just remark that a report as full as was published by us, of the Steamers News referred to, *did not* appear in the columns of the *Spectator* or any of our City co-temporaries,—notwithstanding the "Petty Larceny" paragraph of Saturday. We leave the matter with the public as our friend seems to be in a snarling humour, and we have too often seen the delight with which he revels in unnecessary disputations to call forth his talents upon the subject.

It will be perceived on reference to the advertisement, that the extensive sale of Building Lots belonging to Sir A. N. MacNab, is postponed until Saturday next. The Land is on one of the principal thoroughfares into the city and close to the market.

Hamilton Gazette - May 6, 1852 Browse this newspaper »

Accident.—Yesterday afternoon a part of the scaffolding at the Mechanics' Institute Building, now in the course of erection, gave way in consequence of the labourers putting too much stone in one spot, thereby causing some of the supporters to break Two of the labouring men were precipitated about 20 feet, along with a large quantity of stone, nearly a cord; a third labourer clung to a beam and escaped. One of the men, John Bargain is very seriously injured.

Some unknown miscreants on the night of either Saturday or Sunday last, amused themselves by destroying the corners and cut edges of the stones prepared for the Mechanics' Institute. This wanton destruction has rendered the stones almost totally useless. A reward of $100 will be given for the conviction of the offenders.

☞ We would not omit to remind our readers that the postponed sale of Sir Allan N. MacNab's valuable Building Lots, on the Market Square and York Street, in this City, will take place next Saturday,

INQUEST.—On Friday afternoon Willian Dunlee was killed by the falling of a bank of earth, near the depot ground of the Great W. Railroad, in this City. The bank was about nine feet high, and was only underminded some 8 inches. A person was watching it at the time, but the fall was so sudden and unexpected, that it hit the deceased on the stomach bursting a blood vessel and causing death in about an hour afterwards. An Inquest was held before H. B. BULL, Esq., Coroner, and after a careful examination the Jury returned the following Verdict, "that the said William Dunlee was killed by the falling of a bank of earth on the line of the Great Western Rail Road: they would also state that they can discover no cause for blame to the person in charge of that part of the work."

MELANCHOLY.—It may be remembered by our readers that Wm. Welwood on the 11th Feb. last, lost his life by the upsetting of a load of wood he was driving down the macadamized road, in this City.—he left a wife and a young family to lament the sudden calamity. We have now to record, in consequence of her severe and deepfelt bereavement, the lunacy of Mrs Welwood. A consultation of medical gentlemen was held last week, after which an order was issued to convey her to the Asylum in Toronto. The circumstances are indeed heartrending and call for the sympathie sof the humane in be half of the children.

OUR MARKETS.—Our butchers have been hard pressed this last week or ten days, to find Cattle, Sheep, &c., to supply the wants of their customers. The scarcity has been occasioned by the large quantities bought up during the Winter and Spring, by American Traders. Hay and Oats are remarkably scanty in supply. This may be accounted for, as the farmers in general are engaged with their Spring work, which, this season, has come upon them all at once.

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Friday last before H. B. BULL, Esq., Coroner, in the Township of Barton, on the body of Robert Bryant, a Butcher for many years in this city. The deceased went into the house of Mr. Wm. Cook, while the inmates were at breakfast, and in a short time afterwards he was a corpse. Verdict—habitual Intemperance.

DIED,

At Hamilton, on Sunday, 16th inst., Robert Andrew Washington, Second son of Mr. Isaac Buchanan, aged 4 years. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On Tuesday, the 4th day of May, inst., at his late residence in Walsingham, Abraham W Secord, youngest son of John Secord, Esq., of Niagara, where he was born, April 3, 1795.

At the commencement of the war of 1812, he was only 17 years of age; but notwithstanding his youth, he joined a volunteer corps, commanded by Capt. Hall. He was immediately appointed Sergeant, and shortly after received a commission from Sir Isaac Brock, under circumstances highly creditable to them both. All that constituted the soldier and the patriot was to be found in him. Mr Secord was a worthy member of the Loyal Orange Association; and ever commanded the esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He has left a large circle of mourning friends to lament their bereavement of one who lived the life of an upright man, and died the death of a Christian

At Lake View, near the village of Stoney Creek on Saturday, the 15th May, Thomas Biythe Darracott, Esq., late of the Island of Trinidad, and son in-law of the Hon. Robt. Nelson of Philadelphia.

MORE FOSSIL REMAINS.—On Thursday last another large tusk was found by the laborers on the Great Western Railway, on Burlington Heights. It puts the former one, which was found in the same locality, completely in the shade. The large end is eight inches in diameter, and it is supposed to be about 14 feet long. In consequence of the curve in the tusk it was not all taken out at once, it not being considered safe to undermine the bank so far, so that about half of it still remains in the bank. The place in which this extraordinary fossil was discovered, was at the bottom of a stratum of gravel cement, the centre of it running into a bed of sand immediately underneath, and the curve bringing the point of it again into the cement bed, so that a great deal of earth would have had to be removed to have got it out entire. The [illegible] of this bank is too well known, from sad experience, to allow any tampering with, but so soon as the bank can safely be removed, the remaining portion will be taken out.

What will our friends at a distance say to this monster, when the little one found some months since created such excitement? They surely must manufacture some mammoth hand whereby it may be known.

We are informed that this, as well as the former relics discovered, will be exhibited at the Ladies' Bazaar, to be held in the city Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday next. We congratulate the ladies upon this valuable acquisition to their show room as there is no doubt it will attract a large number of visitors.

Hamilton Gazette - May 17, 1852 Browse

RELICS OF THE LAST WAR.—A few days since as a young man was ploughing on the top of one of the hills lying to the south of the old toll gate, on the Dundas road, and on the farm of Mr William Strond, butcher, of this city, the plough came in contact with a heap of rifle balls. The young man at once set to work to collect them together, and on weighing them found he had got between 14 and 15 pounds weight. The balls are of a large size for a rifle, and are a good deal corroded. From the point on which they were discovered a very extensive view is obtained of the surrounding country, and there is little doubt but that they were intended to be emissaries of death during the last war or revolution. The place being only a short distance from the batteries which were thrown up on Burlington Heights, it may be that some part of the army were encamped on this elevated position, and buried this small supply, which in the hour of need would have been found very useful.

Hamilton Gazette - May 31, 1852 Brows

THE ASSIZES.

The Assizes were brought to a close on Tuesday evening last, when the different prisoners were brought up for sentence.

John and Mary Malony—Larceny, were sentenced, the former to two months, the latter to six weeks in common gaol. His Lordship remarked that he would have given Mary Malony a more severe sentence, had she not had six helpless children, who had to look to their mother for their sole support.

Hamilton Gazette - May 31, 1852 Browse t

their sole support.

George Scofield—Larceny: 7 days in gaol. This person, presented a genteel appearance, and addressed his Lordship in a clear and manly voice, both in regard to the evidence and his Lordship's direction to the Jury.

Thomas Flynn, Thadeus Capell and Thomas McCann—Felony. These notorious characters, who have been occupants of the gaol for about six months, were next called forward. Flynn made a speech and tried to explain how he got the notes and money into his possession. It will be recollected that a person named McIver was decoyed down to a house of ill-fame kept by Flynn, and there robbed of a quantity of coin and notes; the prisoners were found guilty of the charges.—Flynn had the brazen effrontery to ask the Judge to put out of the question the occupation he had been engaged in, and to pass as light a sentence as possible. His Lordship briefly recapitulated the evidence, showed the hideous crime which had been committed, and said that instead of his throwing aside his former character, it always had, and very properly so, a great weight in the amount of punishment which should be inflicted by the Court. He had no doubt on his own mind of their guilt, and could not treat such crimes lightly and would therefore make an example of him. The three prisoners were then severally sentenced to 4 years at hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary.

William Russell—Stabbing in Brantford: three years in Provincial Penitentiary, with hard labor.

John Moore, who had been found guilty of Assault with intent, &c., was ordered by the Court to be detained, the Jury having also found that the Prisoner was insane.

Alfred B. McKenzie—Forgery. This prisoner was quite a young man, and had been found guilty of forging a check on the Gore Bank, while in the office of G. S. Tiffany, Esq., of this City.—The Judge dwelt on the ingratitude of the case, as well as the crime. He was sentenced to 5 years hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary.

The remaining prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

John Fergusson—Bigamy; six months in common gaol.

Franklin Baker—Mail Robbery: imprisonment in Penitentiary for life.

James O'Connor—Larceny: 10 days in gaol.

Joseph Barrett—Larceny, two indictments: 3 months in gaol.

Mary Day—Misdemeanor: 3 months in gaol.

Hamilton Gazette - May 31, 1852 Browse

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—An Inquest was held before H. B. Bull, Esq., on Tuesday last, on the body of a little boy, named Walter Jaggard, who was killed by a load of lumber going over its body. The waggon was coming down John St. and one of the tires of the wheel being loose, the driver was looking at it, when the little one ran out from off the opposite side-walk, and was knocked down by the front wheel, which went over the body as well as the hind one. The driver knew nothing of it until his attention was called by the screams of a woman who saw the said occurrence, when he immediately jumped After a careful examination, he was exonerated from any negligence on his part; but it is an awful warning to parents.

Hamilton Gazette - Jun 7, 1852 Browse this newspaper »

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening last a little child named Charles Roper, aged 17 months, was drowned in a barrel of water. The barrel had been sunk at the corner of the house, and the deceased with some other children were playing in the yard. There was no cover on the barrel, and the mother had only left it two or three minutes when it fell in. It was taken out almost immediately, but having fallen head first, life was extinct. An Inquest was held before H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner, and a verdict of accidental death recorded. This is the second instance within a few days of the carelessness of parents, by which their infants have met with an untimely end. No lamentation or regret can make amends for the neglect, and we trust that it may be taken as a warning to parents to leave children in the care of proper persons when in the vicinity of danger.

FIRE AT GLANFORD—We regret to have to record the destruction of a barn and other out buildings at Glanford, the property of Mr. D. K. Choate, together with the whole of their valuable contents. The fire broke out between 10 and 11 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, the 2nd inst., and owing to the extreme aridity of the building and its contents nothing could avail to stop the progress of the flames until 500 bushels of wheat, 14 tons of hay, a threshing machine, and other property to the amount of $3500 were totally consumed.—The heavy rain which afterwards descended served to prevent further damage. The insurance on the whole of the property destroyed amounts to $1400.

Hamilton Gazette - Jun 7, 1852 Browse t

DROWNED.—On Wednesday afternoon last, the body of a young lad named Thomas Kerney, one of the Waiters on board the Steamer *America*, was found in the water between the City Wharf and the shore. It appeared by the evidence of the hands of the Steamer, that the deceased volunteered to go for some grog for some of the crew, during the heavy thunder storm, on the evening of the 2nd instant, and was not seen afterwards. Search was made next day about the wharves and neighbourhood but no trace could be found of the unfortunate boy. He leaves a poor and now childless mother to mourn and lament his untimely end. The boy's father and several brothers have all met with similar deaths at different times, and he alone remained the support of his mother.

July 1, 1852

INDIAN KILLED.—An Inquest was held on Wednesday last, before H. B. Bull Esq., Coroner, in Township of Barton, on the body of an Indian named Wm Wayjohn, who had died that morning consequence of injuries he had received by falling from the Hamilton and Port Dover stage coach the previous evening. From the evidence of the driver and passengers, it appeared that the deceased got on at Hagar's Tavern and was then quite sober, but that he drank at every tavern at which the stage stopt afterwards, consequently in a short time he become quite drunk. One of the witnesses swore that at one house he saw him drink *two tumblers full* of whiskey, and yet when he came to the next one, though in a beasly state of intoxication he got more whiskey by paying for it. In this fearful state it may well be conceived that the passengers were put in terror of their lives by his outrageous conduct, at one time wanting to fight them, at another threatening to stab and shoot them. When about a mile from Ryckman's corner, he made a grab at the reins, and succeeded in turning the horses out of the road, and before the driver got the horses under his control again, the stage was within a foot of the ditch at the side of the road. The most fearful consequences might have ensued had the stage been capsized, as there were nineteen persons on and in the coach, nine of whom were females. The driver seeing the serious results

Hamilton Gazette - Jul 1, 1852 Browse t

that might follow, if the Indian was allowed to go on, hit him in the face with his hand, and on the leg with the butt end of his whip, telling him that he would make him be quiet. This had the desired effect for a while, when he become worse than ever; the driver and passengers again succeeded in quieting him, in which state he remained for a couple of minutes when he fell off before the least effort could be made to save him. The wheels of the stage went over his legs inflicting frightful wounds and breaking the small bones;—one of his legs were broken which lacerated the lung, besides several other injuries about the body. He was conveyed to Hess's Tavern, where medical aid was procured, but he died in about 12 hours after the accident. Verdict in accordance with the above facts. We shall perhaps refer to this matter again.

convened for the purpose of dancing, so to speak upon the grave and making mortality the theme or at least the occasion of conviviality and mirth.

MURDER OF MARTIN MORRISY.

On Sunday Morning last, Martin Morrisy died in consequence of wounds inflicted on the morning of the Thursday previous, by a man called Thos. McCabe, a person who has been in the habit of pedling about the city and neighborhood for some years back. On the Wednesday evening McCabe went into the tavern of Mr. Thomas Wilson, near the wharves, and asked for his supper and bed, which he got. At first nothing unusual appeared, but after a short time he was noticed to converse in a strange manner, saying that he wished to be protected, and put on board the steamer in the morning, as there were persons going to kill him; however, being assured that no one would hurt him, he went to bed, about ten o'clock. The deceased, Morrisy, and also a sick man of the name of Gibson were sleeping in the same room. Before daylight Gibson was awakened by McCabe, who was standing over him with a chair, and telling him not to stir or he would kill him. Gibson, seizing a stick, told McCabe that if he did not let him alone and go away he would make him, whereupon he went to the other side of the room and remained quiet. During all the time, McCabe was fancying people were under the beds and going to kill him, as if he was affected with delirium tremens. Gibson had but closed his eyes, supposing the other was going to bed, when he heard a blow, and saw McCabe inflict seven or eight on and about the head of Morrisy. Gibson, unable to rise, on account of his legs being paralyzed, shouted with all his might, which had the effect of bringing the landlord, Mr. Wilson, who at once on seeing McCabe's wild conduct, forced him out of the room, and afterwards let him out of the house, not knowing at the time what had happened. On going up stairs again to the bed-room, a most shocking scene presented itself; the bed was all covered with blood, and Morrisy lay quite insensible, with several dreadful cuts about the head. Search was immediately made for McCabe, but he was no where to be found, as he had taken himself away with all despatch;—he was subsequently taken by the city police. Morrisy lingered until Sunday morning in an almost insensible state, once only showing symptoms of consciousness. An inquest was held before H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner, and a verdict of wilful murder recorded against McCabe, who was committed to stand his trial at the next Assizes.

The prisoner's responsibility for his acts will be a nice point for a jury to decide upon, as he was apparently quite capable of carrying on his business as a pedlar, and had not taken any liquor that could be ascertained, for some time previous, although he had the opportunity, if he had desired it. On the other hand, his incoherent talk of people coming to kill him, and that they were under the bed, would lead one to believe that he was laboring under some mental derangement. Since his confinement in gaol he tells the same story, and says that he believes his fellow prisoners are bribed to kill him.

DIED.

In England, on the 8th of June, Joseph Beardmore, Esq., late of Hamilton, C.W., aged 32 years. The deceased was the fourth son of Joshua Beardmore, Esq., of Boxmoor, Hertfordshire.

In this town, on Tuesday evening, William, son of Mr. Thomas W. Valentine of Fergus, aged 13 years. The deceased was struck on the head, on Thursday last, by the breaking of one of the fenders of the steamer *Chief Justice*. He was rendered insensible at the time, but subsequently he rallied so much that strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. This is the fourth fatal accident from the same cause which has occurred in Upper Canada during the present summer These arise from too incautious an approach to the vessels as they near the wharves; the water is so high that the fenders are struck below the guards, and when the concussion is great they break, as in the melancholy instance before us.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

Distressing Fire—One Life Lost.—On Saturday morning last, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the large Tavern on Main Street, occupied by Mr. V. Still. The house was filled with boarders and travellers, nearly all of them being Germans Some fifteen minutes before Dr. Ryall, who lives in the adjoining house, was returning home from a sick call, and at that time there was not the least appearance, but he had barely got off his clothes, going to bed, when he perceived the reflection, and on looking out saw the south east corner of the Tavern on fire,—thus raising the supposition that it was the act of an incendiary. It was with the greatest difficulty that any of the inmates could be aroused, and got out, the smoke on the inside was so dense, and in the hurry of every one looking out for themselves, a poor man named Peter Kouwenberg, was left in the building, although from the position of his bedroom, he might have been got out three quarters of an hour after the fire commenced. Hardly a particle of either furniture or clothing has been saved by Mr. Still, and about 150 dollars in gold and paper is missing, which was supposed to have been saved. The fire was kept under for a considerable time, and all supposed that it had been sub-

dued, when it suddenly took headway, and threatened the destruction of all the houses in the vicinity ; the houses on the opposite corner, occupied by a number of families, took fire and are also in total ruins, but in consequence of the strenuous and great exertions of the Fire Brigade, which deserves the highest praise, the stables of Mr. Beatty were prevented from taking fire, although within less than a foot from the burning building.

Hamilton Gazette - Jul 19, 1852 Browse this newspa

HAMILTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Yearly Examination of the above School, was held on the 16th & 17th instant, when the following Premiums and marks of merit were awarded by the Trustees :—

CLASSICS —4th Class.

Master's Prize decided by competition on the day of Examination.—*Subjects.*—Latin, Sallust, Virgil ; Greek, Xenophon ; Latin Hexameter, Introduction Latin Prose, do. Greek Prose. 1st, Henry Tassie, 2nd, Alexander Elmslie.

3rd Class.

Virgil, B. III., Greek Grammar, ———

2nd Class.

Cæsar, B. I. 1st, H. Walker, prize,—2nd, D. Sutherland.

1st Class.

Latin Delect., 1st, James Kerr, prize—R. Sterling.

MATHEMATICS.

Euclid, B. I IV., 1st, James Sutherland, prize,—2nd, Wm Howitt.

ALGEBRA TO SIMPLE EQUATIONS.

1st Class.

George Robb, prize

QUADRATIC EQUATIONS.

James Sutherland, D. Sutherland, prize.

ARITHMETIC.—4th Class.

James Sutherland, Wm. Gordon, prize, Joseph Nash, C. Burgess

3rd Class.

James Kendall, prize, Thomas Miller.

2nd Class.

F. Roper, William Hamilton, prize.

1st Class.

S. Moore, prize, T. Mason

WRITING.

H. Tassie, J. White, prize.

ENGLISH.—3rd Class.

J. Nash, Thos. Blakeney, prize, Wm. McMullin.

2nd Class.

F. Roper, S. Billings, prize, William Gordon.

1st Class —2nd Division.

James Cahill, prize, H Haines, R. Donnelly.

1st Division.

Peter Buchanan, prize, John McArthur. S. Moore.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—3rd. Class.

H. Tassie. D. Sutherland, H. Walker.

2nd Class.

Wm. McMillan, prize. J. Nash. Thos. Blakeney.

1st Class.

F. Roper, Wm. Gordon, Robert Bruce.

GEOGRAPHY.—3rd Class.

H. Walker, J. & D. Sutherland, H. Tassie.

2nd Class.

J. Nash, prize, Wm. McMillan, Thomas Blakeney

1st. Class.

R. Bruce, prize, F. Roper, William Gordon.

Good Conduct and Regular attendance, William Donnelly, prize. 204

(actually July 22, 1852)

Hamilton Gazette - Jul 26, 1852 Browse t

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A little before 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the workshop of Mr. James Reid, Cabinet Maker, situated on Bond Street. When the fire was first discovered the whole of the inside of the room was in a blaze, putting at defiance any effort to save the least article in the place. Although confined for some time, it soon connected with the stables and Hotel of Mr. John McKay, corner of King and Charles Streets, those buildings being built of wood ; the heat of the fire was most intense causing the destruction of a small cottage on Charles street, and a fine two story dwelling house on Bond street, occupied by Mr. A. Goldie, and owned by the Hon. Sam. Mills. It was with the utmost difficulty and perseverance that the Fire Brigade were enabled to save the Warerooms of Mr. Reid, on King street, as well as the extensive wholesale premises of Messrs. McKeand & Co. Mr. Reid's loss will be about £1200, he having no insurance on either the building or the machinery destroyed, which latter alone cost £500. What makes the matter worse is that there is every reason to suppose that the fire was the work of some incendiary villain as the proprietor went through the premises and locked the doors after 10 o'clock, when everything was apparently safe. A short time since on entering the workshop in the morning, some burnt paper was found to have been thrust under the door, the rascal supposing that the shavings in the room would catch fire,—the first attempt failed, and we regret that a second has been so successful. An investigation should immediately take place, and a sufficient reward be offered for the discovery of the offender, as would either bring him to justice, or deter others from committing such heinous crimes. This is the second fire within a few days, which has been charged to the account of the incendiary, it is therefore high time that active measures should be taken by the authorities.

Hamilton Gazette - Jul 26, 1852 Browse

thorities.

It is but due to the Fire Department to say that their exertions were worthy of all praise, and that owing to the judicious management of the Brigade thousands of pounds worth of property were saved We trust that the Insurance Companies who are the parties, generally speaking, most benefitted by the exertions of firemen, will remember their services on this occasion, in a substantial manner. We regret to have occasion to remark, that although the Brigade in this city, is one of the most efficient in the Province, yet their labours and toils for the benefit of others, have hitherto been very sparingly requited, not even sufficient to pay the current expenses of the department, without the private members putting their hands in their pockets. This should not be so and we trust for the future we shall have no cause of complaint.

Hamilton Gazette - Jul 26, 1852 Browse

cause of complaint.

CASE OF AN ESCAPED SLAVE.

(Private Letter communicated for the Tribune.)

St. Catharines, Tuesday, July 6, 1852.

Dear Sir: I take the liberty to address to you a few lines respecting a very interesting case of escape from the great Southern Sodom (New Orleans. On Friday morning last a fine appearing colored girl, almost white, was brought to my house by two colored men from Chippewa. She is only in the 14th year of her age, but had been sold four times. From what I can gather from her, her mother is a slave in New Orleans, having two sons and two daughters, besides this girl, all the children of a wealthy banker in the slave-breeding State of Virginia. Her father had occasionally sent money to her mother at New Orleans, $50 at a time. It was the lot of the girl, Mary Elizabeth, to be sold some years since to a slave holder, by name of C——, who died at New Orleans about two years since, and made provision by will for the freedom of his slaves, fifty in number, on condition that they should be carried into a Free State They were kept in bondage in spite of the will, I think under the pretext that there was no means of paying for their transportation. Mary's mother was enabled to keep the child with her, by paying $6 per month for that privilege. A Southerner by name of C——, was coming to the North, and took the girl in charge, in the absence of her mother a little more than two weeks ago, and brought her on to wait on his daughter. On their way from Cleveland to Buffalo by steamer, her condition was ascertained, I think, by the chambermaid, who with others, contrived to transfer the child to the British steamer *Emerald*, in Buffalo harbour. She came concealed to Chippewa. The master was immediately there after her, and a lawyer with him from Buffalo. He tried to claim her on the ground that she was a free girl, and that he was pledged to deliver her in New York, where she was to join the other emancipated slaves from New Orleans, who were to be shipped around.

Hamilton Gazette - Jul 26, 1852 Browse

Orleans, who were to be shipped around.

This kind of reasoning would not take; there was great excitement about the case at Chippewa. The colored people and others took her in charge, determined that she should have freedom in Canada, without going to New York for it; so the claimant and his lawyer had to go back empty.

The claimant then began to offer money for the delivery of the girl on the New York side of the river $500—$1,000, &c Thus far he has been foiled. The girl is here in my family, cheerful and contented, but her escape has caused very great excitement.

On yesterday morning I received a message by telegraph from Chippewa, warning us against the trap of the slave-hunter, who, it is feared, has one or more colored persons bribed over in his favor.

Last evening a colored woman from Chippewa called to see Mary. She was very full of good will, and had to report that the girl's clothes had been sent on to her, but that it was necessary for her to go to Chippewa to get them. I asked why she did not bring the clothes with her—questioned and cross questioned her, and made her contradict herself in several particulars I was satisfied that she was here for no good. Others are doubtless lurking about, under the influence of bribery. The poor girl shall be protected and educated in a free country, and not be subjected to speculation and prostitution by white-skinned, but black hearted knaves and villains from the South. Faithfully and truly yours.

Hiram Wilson.

P. S.—While writing the above letter, the colored woman from Chippewa called again, and asked to see the girl, begging my wife to let her take a walk with her this evening. God forbid she should be in such company. I should have said that the Southerner was heard to say he had paid $500 for her, and that she would be worth a $1,000 to him, on getting back to New Orleans.

Hamilton Gazette - Jul 26, 1852 Browse this r

INDIAN AFFAIRS ON THE GRAND RIVER.

We have this day published a large portion of a somewhat lengthy document from the pen of Mr. Little, written in the form of a letter to Sir Allan N. M'Nab. It is an able review of the most irrelevant answer of the Chief Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to a memorial on the subject, addressed to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, signed by Sir Allan and some three thousand others,—a large number of whom were of the highest character and respectability.

It is not our purpose to enter at this time upon the merits of the case. They have been frequently brought before public in our columns, and the publication of Mr. Little's letter will be quite sufficient to bring the chief points of the controversy back to the memories of our readers. What we wish to insist upon now, is the great importance of an early consideration of the whole matter by the Government. That grievous wrong has been done to settlers on the Grand River, there can be no manner of doubt whatsoever. There is no getting over the disgraceful fact that men, women and children have been turned out of doors in the depth of winter for no crime whatever, and their household goods and provisions cast out on the

Hamilton Gazette - Jul 26, 1852 Browse this n

road-side. Others have been thrown into gaol and treated like common felons. For what? Simply because they refused to beggar themselves by relinquishing the lands which their own industry had transformed from a useless wild to cultivated farms. Whether this be done under color of law or not is of little consequence as regards the amount of injury. The wrong has been committed, and justice demands that reparation be made. If it has been done under sanction of law so much greater is the guilt of those who passed a statute to legalise cruelty and plunder. In less than three weeks Parliament will again begin their Legislative duties. Let the investigation of the wrongs committed on the banks of the Grand River, be one of the first subjects of their attention. All that we—all that the settlers themselves ask is a calm and *impartial* enquiry into the merits and demerits of the whole case. We call upon the representatives of the people in this country to demand a rigid enquiry into the conduct of the Indian Commissioners, and to take earnest heed to obtain that justice for the settlers which has hitherto been denied them.

Hamilton Gazette - Jul 26, 1852 Browse this newspap

sentatives.

STORM AT TORONTO.

Yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. M., the atmosphere in this city was close and warm, and the sun shone brilliantly. At a quarter past two, heavy claps of thunder were heard in the north west. At half-past two the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by hail stones, many of which, as large as pigeons' eggs, were picked up in our presence. At a quarter before three, the rain and hail storm passed off south eastward, and the sun again shone forth most brilliantly.

During the storm, a portion of electric fluid entered the office of the Clerk of the Council in the City Hall, through an open window, and passed directly over the desk of one of the clerks, from which he providentially was absent at the moment, and found its way through a cupboard into the outer wall of the building at the opposite side of the room to which it entered.

During the afternoon, and till about half-past ten in the evening, it continued fine, but at that time the lightning began to be very vivid, and increased in intensity for about half an hour. At eleven it began to rain in torrents, the flashes of lightning followed each other with the greatest possible rapidity, and with a brilliancy surpassing the brightness of noonday. The thunder was one continued roar, but varied much in depth of sound, sometimes deafening and then falling off in the distant echo, till again renewed by a burst louder apparently than the last. The thunder and lightning began to moderate at half past eleven, but it was still raining heavily when we went to press at midnight.

press at midnight.

The latter portion of the above description of the thunder-storm which took place at Toronto (copied from the *Patriot*) will apply very well to that which burst over our city about the same time. One clap of thunder was most especially startling from the unusual loudness of its terrific roar; while the unceasing play of the electric fires added to the sublimity of the scene. Truly "the voice of the Lord is full of majesty."

Hamilton Gazette - Jul 26, 1852 Brows

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—TWENTY-ONE HORSES BURNED.

One short week only has elapsed since last we had to record the ravages made in our city by the devouring element, when we are again called upon to perform the same painful duty. About half-past twelve yesterday morning, the cry of fire was heard, and it was soon found to have broken out in the new and commodious stables at the corner of Bay and Market Streets, just taken possession of by Mr. Weeks, the proprietor of the "Hamilton House." The fire had taken complete possession of both floors before they could either of them be opened, and the fearful result has been, the complete destruction of 21 valuable horses, including the four beautiful greys which were used for the Omnibus, and for which the sum of $1,000 has been refused. A pony was the only animal that escaped; the terrified creature sought refuge in its old stable where it was found this morning. The beautiful and expensive omnibus, used for the conveyance of customers and other passengers to and from the wharves, and many other valuable carriages, together with a large stock of harness, and an immense quantity of oats, have been totally destroyed. Owing to the spirited exertions of the firemen, the conflagration was confined within the walls of the burning building.

There is a report to the effect that the fire was caused by an incendiary, but however it was caused it is still a mystery to us, that the noise which the poor terrified horses must have made did not awaken those who slept over the stables in time to set the greater part of them at liberty. We hope the most rigid enquiries will be instituted as to the real cause of the fire, and should the wicked incendiary be discovered, we trust the full rigour of the law will be made manifest in his punishment.

Before we conclude this account we cannot but complain of the inefficiency of the fire-bell in its present position. It is far more distinctly heard a mile from the city than by those a hundred yards from it. It is a matter of the deepest importance to every citizen, that the bell be moved to some place where its notes of warning can be heard to greater advantage. The City Council will be greatly to blame if they do not take this matter into their immediate and most serious consideration. The Mechanics' Institute is not yet finished, and might readily have a suitable tower erected for the purpose, if the Council would grant a suitable donation. Something must be done very speedily, or the bell will prove of little use. Complaints are rife all over the city that it cannot be heard, and in the case of fire the earliest assistance is the most efficient. Five minutes delay might prove to be the ruin of hundreds while the same period improved would have been their salvation.

Since writing the above, we have received the following letter from a correspondent :

To the Editor of the Hamilton Gazette.

Sir,—Will you permit me to suggest, through the medium of your paper, that some measure be taken at once, by the philanthropic citizens of Hamilton, to assist Mr. Weeks, the spirited proprietor of the "Hamilton House," in sustaining the great loss which he has suffered by the destruction of his stables by fire. It only requires some leading person to take the matter in hand, to have it nobly responded to.

Yours, &c.,
A Subscriber.

Hamilton, 4th August, 1852.

In reference to the above, we understand that it is the intention of a number of Gentlemen to meet this evening, at the City Hotel, for the purpose contemplated by our correspondent.

THE HAMILTON HOUSE.

On Tuesday last, Mr H. Weeks, the proprietor of the Burlington Hotel, removed from thence to the "Hamilton House," corner of King and Bay Streets, formerly occupied as the Burlington Ladies' Academy. The rooms are spacious, and have been completely refitted in a superior style. The furniture is also entirely new, and equal to that of any Hotel in the Province; displaying a taste and elegance highly creditable to the enterprising host, and characteristic of the improving taste of our citizens.

One of the chief attractions of this new Hotel, in our estimation at least, is the adjoining pleasure ground, which forms a most delightful retreat from the noise and bustle of the city.

This new enterprise will greatly add to the character of our fast rising city, as it is another illustration of the appropriateness of her motto, "I advance." We tender the proprietor of the "Hamilton House" our hearty congratulations on the success which has so far attended on him, trusting that it will prove but the foretaste of that which will follow him in his new and beautiful Hotel.

DEPRECATION OF CENSURE.

We have received a letter sealed with bees wax, and stamped with a thimble, from which we make the following extract. The writer, we may promise styles himself "*Sampson Goliath Mite*, a tailor by trade," and dates from the thriving clearing of Dundas :—

"I have just engaged a Journeyman, who is a n cute hand at the needle, and bears the best of characters. Having however lived for some time amongst the Yankees he has got into the fashion of sporting a beard about two feet long, less or more. Now Mr. Editor, I would take it as a particular favour if you would assure the Spectator that though my Journeyman's chin is covered with hair he is a Christian and no Jew ! The Spectator, very properly, keeps a sharp look out upon his neighbours to see whether they employ, or keep company with Jesuits, Turks, or other heretics, and I am anxious that I should keep in his good books ! If he spread the report that I had a son of Abrahah in my shop I would never get another pair of breeches to make, in Dundas, as the inhabitants thereof are all very partial to Pork !"

Hamilton Gazette - Jul 26, 1852 Browse th

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

On Monday night last, an elderly woman, a stranger, and who gave her name as Mrs. Gregory, committed suicide by drowning herself in about two feet of water on the south side of Cook's Wharf. She had only been ten days in the city, having come up from Montreal, in the steamer *Highlander*. She was neatly dressed in black, and wore her hair plaited. It appeared that in the morning she had paid away all the money she had to the landlord where she stop', leaving still a balance due to him; after which not being able to procure work, she went into a Mrs. Gordon's, and getting a pen and ink, she wrote a letter to her daughter, enclosing a letter which the daughter had previously sent her, in consequence of some family difference, which apparently was the cause of the deceased leaving home. The letter was opened by H. B. Bull Esq., Coroner, before the Jury, and was the only clue which could be got as the cause of her committing the rash act. Although the deceased had spent all her funds, yet she was possessed of sufficient extra wearing apparel and other things, which if disposed of would have enabled her to have paid her board for some considerable time; but from a sentence which she wrote at the top of her daughter's letter, it was supposed that private troubles was the more immediate cause of her rash act. Verdict, temporary insanity. The letter which the deceased wrote, and which will be forwarded to the family, is directed as follows : Mrs. Woodward, 6, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London, England.

Hamilton Gazette - Jul 26, 1852 Brows

OPENING OF THE HAMILTON HOUSE

According to previous intimation, a Complimentary Dinner was given to Mr. Weeks at his new Hotel, the *Hamilton House*, on Friday evening last.

The chair was taken at 7 o'clock by his Worship the Mayor, who was supported on the right by mine host, Mr. Weeks, and on the left by Sir Allan MacNab. About 250 gentlemen, including several strangers from the neighbouring cities and towns, took their seats around the festive board, not so much to discuss the merits of a good dinner with the usual accompaniments, as to show the worthy host that their sympathies were with him, and that they were ready to encourage and sustain him in his laudable enterprise in fitting up this new establishment, which would be a credit to any city on this continent.

Time and space will not permit more fully going into detail, suffice it to say that the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given from the chair, with short but appropriate addresses and were drank and responded to with the enthusiasm they invariably receive.

The songs with a few exceptions, were very poor indeed, but the joy and harmony of the evening were well sustained by the stirring strains of the Ancaster Brass Band, as well as our own City Temperance Band, who are fast gaining golden opinions amongst our citizens.—*Com.*

We understand that about 500 tickets were sold at $5 each, exclusive of wines, so that, with the sale of the wines added, we presume Mr. Weeks will realize a sufficient sum to cover his late loss by fire.—*Ed. Gazette.*

Hamilton Gazette - Nov 15, 1852 Browse this newsp

DROWNED.—On Tuesday night last, as the Steamer *Rochester* was coming into the wharf, an old man, well known in this city for many years, of the name of William Ford, walked off of the Wharf, and was drowned, the night being very dark. An Inquest was held before J. Bray, Esq., and a verdict of Accidental drowning recorded.

Hamilton Gazette - Nov 15, 1852 Browse this news

DEATH FROM CHARCOAL.—On Tuesday last, a person named Paul Etto, was suffocated by the fumes of Charcoal under the following circumstances. The deceased and a young man named Abraham Maricall, hired a small room over Burn's Saloon, with the intention of working at their trade, they being Tailors;—they were in the habit of going down stairs for the purpose of heating their iron, but on Tuesday morning last, the deceased having procured an iron pot and some charcoal started a fire in the centre of the room. Shortly after they both felt pains in their head, and Maricall got sick at the stomach. They also went out into the air several times, but not knowing what was the cause of their illness, returned to the room, and laid down. In this state they remained for the rest of the day, until about 7 o'clock, when a young lad of the name of Flinn, went up to the room and found Etto quite dead and Maricall competly stupid and unable to rise. Assistance was immediately got and we are happy to state that the latter is in a fair way of recovery. An Inquest was held before H. B. Bull, Esq., and a verdict in accordance with the above returned. The deceased we understand has an uncle in or near Toronto, a Blacksmith, and his family are in Montreal.

Hamilton Gazette - Dec 2, 1852 Browse this newspaper » Brow

ing localities.

STAGE ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday morning last, as the Stage running between this City and St. Catharines was within a few miles of the Village of Stony Creek, one of the wheels suddenly got into a mud hole, causing the stage to give a lurch, by which the driver was pitched off. In the fall; part of his dress caught in the lamp, thereby causing him to be thrown under the wheels, which passed over both his legs. We regret to add that one of his legs were broken by the accident. But the strange part of the story remains to be told;—the driver taking out his handkerchief tied his leg up, and getting on to his box again, drove the horses to Hamilton, and after delivering up his charge, took them round to the stables. He was there assisted down, put to bed and medical aid sent for, and we are happy to say is doing well. The drivers name is Richard Waters.

Hamilton Gazette - Dec 9, 1852 Browse this newspaper » Br

THREE MURDERERS REPRIEVED.

On Monday last, the Sheriff of the counties, received a commutation of the sentences of death which were passed at our last assizes, on Joseph Butler, George Foreman, and John Tipple. Instead of receiving the punishment awarded by the laws of the country, to crimes of murder like theirs, the sentence has been set aside, and they are to become burdens on the Province for the rest of their days in the Provincial Penitentiary. This course seems the more strange as we are not aware that a single Petition has been presented in their favor, and their crimes were committed in the coolest blood. As we have gone into this subject in another article it is needless for us to say more at present.

Hamilton Gazette - Dec 13, 1852 Browse this newsp

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new post office has been opened at the Albion Mills in the Township of Barton. It is to be called "Mount Vernon," and is in charge of Wm. Cook, Esq. This will be a great convenience to the inhabitants in that part of the country, and we are confident that the Post Master will do his duty so as to give general satisfaction. We would suggest to the Post Master General the propriety of serving all the Post Offices lying in that quarter direct from Hamilton, instead of sending them first to Stony Creek, much unnecessary delay and consequent annoyance would be avoided if such a plan was adopted. We do not see any obstacle to the carrier of the mail to the new office, continuing the route to Tapletown, Woodbourn and Hall's Corner.

Hamilton Gazette - Dec 13, 1852 Browse this newspa

HOSE COMPANY DINNER.

On Friday evening last, this active and energetic company, having invited a number of the Officers of the Fire Brigade, dined together at the *Burlington Hotel*. Captain Tew, presided at the Festive Board, and the company were in full enjoyment of Song and Sentiment, when the fearful cry of Fire, was heard outside;—a second cry was not necessary to clear the room of all present, and the summons to duty was obeyed with an alacrity which always characterises true firemen. Before the party so unceremoniously broke up however, a number of Loyal and Patriotic toasts were drank, between each of which, either a song was sung or a recitation given by some of the company.

Hamilton Gazette - Dec 13, 1852 Browse this newsp

FIRE.—On Friday night last, about 11 o'clock a fire broke out in the Coach Factory of Mr. F Smith, Main Street. The fire had progresed so far before it was discovered, that all efforts to save the building or its contents were useless. The dwelling house and workshop of Mr. J. Simpson, Builder, was in great dranger, but owing to the exertions of the Fire Brigade, which arrived early, the destruction of property was confined to the premises where it first originated. Mr. Smith had a small insurance on his Stock, but the Building, which was owned by Mr. Simpson, was not insured. Several of the workmen have lost all their tools What was the cause of the fire, has not yet been ascertained.

This is the first fire that has occurred in this city for some months, and we hope that it may be longer before we have to chronicle another.

Hamilton Gazette - Dec 16, 1852 Browse this newspaper »

STOLEN,

FROM the Trunk of the Subscriber, while he was absent in the country, during the early part of November, Seven Promissory Notes of Hand. The following is a description of them:—John Gifford, Bainham, for £4 5s. 0d., numbered 347, and due 24th December, 1852.—Henry Miller, Rainham, £8 5s. 0d., No. 349 due 24th December, 1852.—Jacob Sharpe, Walpole, £8 10s. 0d., No. 504, due January 9, 1853.—F. Martindale, Cayuga, £4 5s. 0d., No. 357, due 1st January, 1853.—Mark Brown, Charlottenile, £3 15s. 0d., No. 1005, due 29th January, 1853.—Joel Davis, Walpole, £3 10s. 0d., No. 1000 due 26th January, 1853.—James Cameron, £25 0s. 0d., due November 12, 1852.

All persons are hereby forbid receiving or negotiating any of the above, as the holder will be prosecuted according to Law. As payment of them has been stopped, they are of no use to any one, but a reward of five dollars will be paid to any one given such information as will lead to their recovery.

GEORGE STEVENS,
At McQuesten & Co.'s, Hamilton.

Hamilton, Dec. 14 1852. 246-1m

Hamilton Gazette - Dec 20, 1852 Browse this newspaper »

THE WEATHER.—During the beginning of last week the most delightful weather was experienced in this section of the country, no one feeling that they had arrived at the middle of December. But on Thursday night, a change in the temperature of the atmosphere occurred, which let people know that jolly old Christmas would not be stolen upon in that way, but that he would make them shake their fingers, and wrap themselves up in furs and other caloric fixens, before he would make his appearance. All Friday and Saturday it blew a perfect gale, and at night Mr. Frost was at work in good earnest, and stopt the flowing of the pretty little streams. No sleighing has yet enlivened our streets, though we understand that towards Lake Erie they have been enjoying that luxury for some time.

Hamilton Gazette - Dec 20, 1852 Browse this newspaper

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM BAD ROADS.—On Wednesday last, as James Lockabey, was coming from Ryckman's Saw Mill, Ancaster, with a load of Lumber, the wheels of his wagon got into a deep rut just as he had crossed a small bridge, about half a mile from the mill, causing the load to upset into a small creek or swamp. No one saw the accident occurring, but it being near the residence of Captain Smith, some of the children noticed the wagon going along the road, and afterwards seeing it upset, gave the alarm. Captain Smith immediately repaired to the spot, when he found the whole of the load on the top of the driver, and the horses struggling violently to extricate themselves. The deceased was at once taken from under the lumber but life had already flown, as his neck had been dislocated. He had been in the employ of Mr. Ryckman for some time and had always born a good character.

Hamilton Gazette - Dec 30, 1852 Browse this n

FOUND DROWNED.—A man named McInnes, a hand on board the Schooner *Royalist* was found drowned on Thursday last, close to the McNab street Wharf. The evening previous he got leave to sleep on board the Schooner, so as to be ready to start by the steamer next morning for Toronto, as he intended going to his family who reside about 40 miles back of either Oshawa or Darlington. Supposing that he had left as intended he was not missed, until his cap being found on the Wharf excited suspicion, when on search being made his body was found in the water between the vessel and Wharf. An Inquest was held and a verdict of Accidental Drowning recorded.

Hamilton Gazette - Jan 6, 1853 Browse this newsp

INQUEST.—On Saturday night last, a man named *Joseph Whelan*, was found on John Street, quite unable to take care of himself, from cold and exhaustion. The Police being apprised of the fact immediately took him to the Police Office, gave him all the care in their power, and sent for a Doctor, but before Medical aid arrived he had expired. It appeared that the deceased was a laborer on some part of the Great Western Rail Road up the country, and had come down to see his friends at New Year, but they were not aware of his being in the city, until they were informed of his death. Verdict in accordance with the above.

Hamilton Gazette - Feb 3, 1853 Browse this newspaper » Brov

FIREMAN'S BENEVOLENT BALL.

The Fire Brigade of this city, intend having a little amusement for themselves and their friends, on Tuesday evening next, at the City Hall. This noble band of fine fellows deserve well of the inhabitants of this city, and we are confident that their services for the welfare of the community are appreciated. If any thing good, praiseworthy or charitable is to be accomplished they are the first to take the initiative, and we have the greatest satifaction in stating that they undertake nothing but what they carry through with spirit. The surplus funds on this occasion are to be given in aid of the Orphan Asylums of the City. We wish them a happy evening, and we have no doubt but that the recollection that their mirthfulness, also tends to alleviate the wants of the Orphans, will in a great measure add to the happiness of their festivities.

Hamilton Gazette - Feb 14, 1853 Browse this newspaper

MAD DOGS.—We would caution the public against dogs in a rabid state, which have made their appearance during the last few days. Thomas Stinson, Esq., had two of his dogs bitten a short time since, and on last Friday they began to show symptoms of madness, having severely bitten a cow, and snapped at one of the children. Fortunately there was no blood drawn from the child's hand, which barely escaped. The dogs, one of which was a valuable Newfoundland, were immediately destroyed, as well as the Cow.

Hamilton Gazette - Feb 7, 1853 Browse this newspaper »

FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT BALL.

This grand affair came off on Tuesday evening last, at the City Hall, and the arrangements throughout were of the best possible description. The Firemen, attired in their neat uniforms, presented quite a pleasing spectacle to the beholder, as they moved to and fro in the "merry dance." We were also much pleased to see several of the Dundas Brigade present, dressed in their regalia. The decorations of the Hall were very chaste and appropriate, and altogether characteristic of the occasion. It would be superfluous on our part to particularise the different individuals who labored with untiring zeal to render the amusements of the evening of the most entertaining character, but we cannot let this opportunity pass of awarding a meed of praise to Mr. Branigan for the sumptuous manner in which the Refreshment Table was supplied, no pains nor expense being spared on his part to render every article furnished of the best description. Happiness was depicted on every countenance, and when the party separated there remained a pleasing reflection that the Orphan and Fatherless had not been forgotten amid the festive scene.

We have not yet learned the amount realised by the Committee, but are of opinion that it will be something handsome.

Hamilton Gazette - Feb 28, 1853 Browse this newspape

DIED.

At the Salt Springs near Brantford, on the 8th inst, George Martin, Mohawk Chief, at the advanced age of 89 years. Mr. Martin was we believe, the last of those Indian warriors that fought at the time of the Revolutionary War in the United States, and the war of 1812 and '13 and took up arms in defence of his Queen in the last Rebellion in this country, and with his death ends the last of the old warriors residing on the Grand River, that have taken part in the two great struggles between England and the United States.

Hamilton Gazette - Feb 14, 1853 Browse this newspaper

FIRE.—This morning, about half-past 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in this city, in the rear of the premises occupied by Murray & Macdonald, Dry Goods Merchants, and, had it not been for the timely interposition of the Fire Brigade, who were speedily on the ground, there is no telling where the progress of the flames would have been stayed. The front shop and stores adjoining were in imminent danger, and only saved by the indefatigable exertions of the different fire companies.—The premises belong to Edward Magill, Esq., and was only partially insured. Damages estimated at £50—some say £100.

Hamilton Gazette - Mar 14, 1853 Browse this newspaper

THE OPENING OF THE PHŒNIX HOTEL.—On Friday evening last, a number of the friends and well-wishers of the proprietor of the Phœnix Hotel, Mr. John McKay, dined together in the large room of the new premises. It will be recollected that Mr. McKay's Hotel was destroyed by fire last summer, and the present substantial Building has been erected on the old site. Owing to the catastrophe and the high regard in which the proprietor of the Phœnix is held, it was determined that the opening of the new establishment should be duly celebrated.—Shortly after the time appointed the room was crowded and a second table had to be laid in an adjoining one The Chair was taken by Mr. H. Weeks, who gave the usual loyal toasts, and between each the Ancaster Band sent forth beautiful and appropriate airs. The good things of this land were in abundance and we must compliment the host for the superior manner in which the meats, &c., were brought to the table;—as an Epicure would say "every thing was done to a turn." It is not often on public occasions, that such a desirable state of things is attained, but we are informed that Mr. Mason had "a finger in the pie."

It would be quite superfluous to say that all enjoyed themselves, as every one went for that purpose, they carried out there intentions to the full.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE, AT BURLINGTON HEIGHTS.

This Bridge is now fully completed, and presents to view one of the neatest structures to be seen on any of the public works in our Province. It is not generally known to the public that the Engineer and Contractor, of this work, is a young gentleman of the name of Thomas M. Griffith; he was an assistant Engineer at the construction of the Queenston Suspension but this was the first Bridge, built wholly under his own direction and superintendence. The Bridge was first built on the ground which was afterwards excavated from under, previous to which it was elevated to its proper place and curve. After the cables were hung from the towers, the suspending rods which attach the Bridge to the main cables were put on; and the mathematical calculations, made in their construction were so correct, that not one of them were out of place, but when put together and attached, made one of the finest specimens of workmanship which can be seen on any similar construction. Much has been said in regard to the length and breadth of the Bridge, as well as the wooden towers, but we are informed that Mr. Griffith had nothing to say in regard to either of these points, having got his directions for the constructions of a Bridge of certain dimensions. The present structure is 320 feet long, 16 feet broad in the clear, and when the canal is finished will be 110 feet above water, and the cables will sustain over 240 tons. We speak now of the Bridge as it is finished, we have been and are still of opinion that the Company should have erected a larger structure, both in length and breadth, but we wish to record a mead of praise to the gentleman who has certainly done his part of the undertaking in a most superior manner.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

We have omitted noticing the shock of an earthquake which took place on Sunday, the the 13th instant, for the purpose of ascertaining whether other localities had been similarly visited. In this city, several persons were up at the time, and give the hour at about 5 o'clock, in the morning, they state that the ground was visibly shaken and light articles displaced. We heard the low rumbling noise ourselves, and felt a slight vibration, but did not give it much attention at the time, supposing it to be some heavy waggons driving very fast. To the east of Hamilton, however, the shock has been much greater, while from the west there seem to be no accounts of such a phenomena. We have received different statements from various localities, and also notice that several of the papers in the States give similar accounts.

A correspondent, residing near Niagara Falls, writes us as follows:

"A violent shock of an earthquake was felt on Sunday morning, the 13th inst., between 4 and 5 o'clock, in the neighbourhood of the Falls. At an early hour, hundreds of persons visited the Falls, supposing that a part of the Table Rock had fallen, but no such cause of the terrific noise which had been heard, was visible. In Niagara, St. Catharines, and Thorold, the inhabitants were roused by the alarming shock, and many found the light articles of furniture displaced and in confusion. The noise was as the rumbling of heavy lumber waggons on a plank road!"

A gentlemen who was at Lewiston at the time, informs us that the shock in that locality was quite heavy, and caused at the time some little alarm. The Watertown (Jefferson, Co.) *Journal*, also gives an account of the subterranean visitor, but gives the time as being 2 o'clock in the morning, being about 3 hours different from the time it was felt here, it states that:

here, it states that:

"A gentleman who was in a position to note the phenomenon, describes it as being very severe, so much so that persons were aroused from sound sleep. Stoves and crockery rattled. After these ceased, the rumbling sound continued at least a minute and a half, ending with a number of slight shocks and vibrations, and gradually ceased. The continuation or duration of the whole shock and vibrations was about two or two and a half minutes The horizon was covered with light, unbroken clouds. Thermometer stood at 28, four degrees below freezing point.—Very calm and no wind stirring at the time."

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence between the Agent of the Hartford Insurance Co. and the Hamilton Fire Brigade:—

HAMILTON, March 23, 1853.

THOMAS GRAY, Esq.,
Chief Engineer Hamilton Fire Brigade.

DEAR SIR—I beg to enclose you the sum of £6 5s., which amount the Hartford Protection Insurance Co. has instructed me to present to the Fire Brigade, as a slight testimonial for the very efficient and valuable services rendered by them at the Fire which took place in rear of the premises of Messrs. Murray & Macdonald, on the morning of the 14th ult.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
JOSIAS BRAY, *Agent.*

HAMILTON, March 23, 1853.

JOSIAS BRAY, Esq., *Agent.*

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a cheque for £6 5s. from the Hartford Protection Insurance Co., and you will please convey the thanks of the Brigade to said Company.

I am, your obedt. servt.,
T. GRAY,
Chief Engineer, H.I.F.B.

FIRE.—An alarm of Fire was given on Monday afternoon last,—the cause, however, was soon got under control. The Fire broke out in the cellar of Mr. Logan's store, King street, but it has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained what was its origin.

THE RECENT CASE OF ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

RETURN OF ONE OF THE COLOURED MEN AND, RE-ARREST OF SMITH.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that considerable excitement attended a recent examination in the Police Office, in which Mr. Harvey Smith, a young man respectably connected and residing near Wellington Square, was accused of having induced two young coloured boys, respectively named Bachus and Adley, to accompany him to the States and there sold them as Slaves. The evidence on the occassion, not being of a sufficiently conclusive nature, the presiding Magistrates, Messrs. Winer and Ryckman, discharged Mr. Smith from custody The circumstance created quite a sensation at the time, particularly amongst the coloured population, who naturally felt an interest in the fate of two of their missing brethren. Indeed, so excited were they, that it was deemed prudent to have Mr. Smith escorted from the Police Office by a *posse* of constables lest a breach of the peace should ensue It was heart-rending to hear the feeling appeals of the mother of one of the missing boys to the Bench, praying that every effort might be made that would be likely to restore to her her lost child. The examination was carefully conducted for two or three days but for the reason above stated, an acquittal was the result. Nothing was heard of either of the boys until towards the close of last week when, no doubt to the surprise of many, Bachus returned.

As the matter is about to undergo a close investigation we refrain from giving the particulars of the statement made by Bachus. lest they should be presumed to partake of an *ex-parte* character. Mr Smith was arrested on Sunday night and has given bail, himself in £500 and two sureties in the sum of £250 each, to make his appearance at the examination on Monday next. Mr. Leggo conducts the prosecution, and Mr. Freeman whose absence from Town accounts for deferring the examination to Monday next, has been retained for the defence.

Hamilton Gazette - Mar 31, 1853 Browse

BARN BURNT BY LIGHTNING.—On Saturday evening this neighborhood was visited by a heavy thunder storm, accompanied by a heavy rain. The electric fluid struck a Barn in Glandford, belonging to Mr. W. Leeming, which was totally consumed together with its contents, the value of which was about £40. The Barn and contents were fully insured in the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company of this city.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—An ineffectual attempt was made on last Monday night to effect an entrance into the Clothing and Dry Goods' Store of Messrs. Walker & Hutchinson, in this city Several panes of glass were broken, but the shutters being properly secured, the *soi disant* were foiled. The Police should be on the alert, as from the recent diabolical robbery of Christ's Church, and petty larcenies throughout the city it would seem that Hamilton is not altogether free from disreputable vagrants.

THE CHRIST'S CHURCH ROBBERY.—There is reason to believe that the sacrilegious ruffians who had the daring audacity to plunder the Vestry of Christ's Church on Sunday se'night, will shortly be made amenable to the law. A telegraph despatch was received here yesterday by the Police authorities, stating that the gown had been found in the village of Paris, but that the party who had it in possession managed to effect his escape.

Hamilton Gazette - Apr 4, 1853 Browse this new

THE CHURCH ROBBER CAUGHT.

THE Thief who entered the Vestry Room of Christ's Church, has been caught, and is now safely lodged in the Brantford Gaol.—He gives his name as Brooke, and at one time he stated he was a painter, afterwards a shoemaker; and that he resides at Manchester, Niagara Falls. He will be tried on Tuesday or Wednesday next, when we trust he will receive the just reward due to such a hardened villian. It is said, that he commited several larcenies in Paris. He had a large bundle of keys, of every variety of size and shape, as well as an instrument for picking locks. We regret to say the Cassock taken has been cut up, and the gown so much soiled as to be rendered almost useless.

Hamilton Gazette - Apr 7, 1853 Browse this newsp

LARGE WINDOW BROKE.—On Saturday evening last, one of the large panes of glass in the window of L. R. Corbey, King street, were broken by some miscreant, wishing lodging at the public expense. From the appearance of the glass, it is supposed that a pistol ball has been fired through, but no report was heard at the time, and some period elapsed before those inside were aware that the glass had been broken. No clue has yet been found to the perpetrators, but we trust that the villain will yet be found out and punished accordingly.

NAVIGATION.—Our navigation is now completely opened and the Spring business has commenced. On Tuesday the "St. Lawrence" Propeller, of this port, arrived at the city wharf, with an immense cargo of merchandize from Oswego. The ice has all disappeared and steamers from all quarters have commenced running. The steamers on Lake Erie have also commenced their regular trips from Buffalo to Detroit.

Hamilton Gazette - Apr 14, 1853 Browse this newspap

ber.

REPORT ON SUSPENSION BRIDGE ON THE HEIGHTS.

City Engineer's Office, Hamilton, March 21st, 1853.

To his worship the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the City of Hamilton, in Council assembled.

GENTLEMEN,

In obedience to the order of Council of the 7th inst., directing us "to examine, with care and minuteness, the Bridge on the Heights, and report to the Council, at its next meeting, as to its suitableness for that locality, at the same time giving reasons for our opinions."

We have carefully examined the structure with the view of ascertaining its stability and fitness for its intended purpose, and are of opinion that the Bridge is abundantly strong for the support of its own weight and that of any load that is ever likely to pass over it, if not disturbed or affected by other causes of injury, to which suspension bridges are peculiarly liable, and against which we believe that it is necessary and still possible to provide, without materially affecting the design or construction of the Bridge.

We have now the honor to submit our

sign or construction of the

We have now the honor to submit our reasons for this opinion, as required by the order already referred to. The roadway of the Bridge is 16 feet wide in the clear, and is formed of one thickness of 3 in. planking, laid in the direction of the length of the Bridge—spiked to cross bearers, 12 in. × 3½ in., spaced 4 feet asunder, and bolted to an upper and lower string piece, 5½ in. × 6 in., by eye bolts, of ¾ in. round iron, to the upper end of which are attached vertical ropes of No. 10 wire, depending on each side from two main cables, also of No. 10 wire, and 2½ in. in diameter. These cables pass over framed wooden towers 36 ft. 6 in. high and 14 ft square at the base, resting upon, and secured to, strong foundations of masonry: the back stays are secured to large masses of masonry, the effective weight of each of which we have calculated at 79 tons. The distance between the points of suspension is 360 ft., the vertical deflection 30 ft., the lateral divergence of each chain from the vertical plane is 6 ft., the cables being 30 ft. asunder at the apex of the towers, and approaching to within 18 ft. at the centre of the Bridge. The actual deflection is, therefore, 30.595 or a little over 30 ft. 6 in.

From experiments instituted by Telford upon the strength of iron wire and bars, at the bunding of the Menai Bridge, it has been found that a deflection of 1 in 13.70 of the cord line increases the weight to be borne 1.70 times; therefore, a deflection of 30.594 ft. in 360 ft., or 1-11.76, increases the weight to be supported 1.40 times. It has been found that the ultimate cohesive strength of No. 10 wire—of which the main cables and vertical ropes of this Bridge are composed—varies, according to the quality of the iron, from 1350 to 1500 lbs., assuming, however, in this case, the strength of the wire to be 1350 lbs., and, as each cable is composed of 250 strands, it follows that the ultimate strength of each cable is 337,500 lbs. or 150¾ tons, taking, however, ⅓ of this quantity as the weight each cable will sustain without injury, we have 201 tons as the available strength of the four main cables. We have calculated the weight of the Bridge between the points of suspension to be as follows:—

Flooring, Longitudinal and Cross timbers, Handrail &c.	77,280
Main cables, Vertical rods, Eye bolts, Nails and Castings.	20 821
	98,101

or 43¾ tons nearly, which multiplied by 1.40, the tension produced by the deflection of the cable, we have 43¾ × 1 40—61 25 tons.

In addition it will be necessary to calculate the greatest weight which will ever be applied to the Bridge, and for this purpose will suppose the flooring to be covered by as many persons as can be made to stand thereon, allowing three square feet to each person, weighing say 140 lbs. each, and taking 310 feet as the length of the Bridge, supported alone from the main cables, the result will be a load of 102¾ tons nearly.

Permanent weight of Bridge.	61.25
Weight of Transient Load	102 75
	164 00.

leaving a surplus of 37 tons

We have purposely taken the lowest estimates of cohesive strength of wire as the basis of these calculations.

The vertical suspension rods have each 9 strands of No. 10 wire, their ultimate cohesive strength is 12.150 lbs. the available strength is 4.050 lbs. the actual weight to be supported by each is as follows:—

Available strength of each rope		4 050
Transient load	1.389	
Permanent load	464	
		1853
		2.197

From these calculations it will be seen that the Bridge is sufficiently strong for the support of any weight passing over or resting upon it, it rarely happens, however, that a suspension bridge is destroyed by the force of any weight applied from above, but rather by the action of the wind on the under surface of the flooring, producing vertical undulation and destroying the equilibrium which it is necessary to maintain in the several parts of a suspension bridge. In consequence of the inclined position of the suspension rods and cables, the tendency to lateral oscillation is greatly lessened; we believe, however, that vertical undulation of the flooring is increased thereby, nor have any means been adopted for giving stiffness or rigidity to this portion of the Bridge, although the want of it has already been destructive to more substantial and ponderous erections than the present: among the rest, to the Montrose, Brighton chain pier, and Dry bar_h suspension bridges all of which, from their position, weight, and construction, are more likely to resist the action of the wind than the Bridge on the Heights: all, however, were broken up and destroyed, in consequence of the want of stiffness in the flooring

Bridge, the want of this

stiffness in the flooring.

In the Montrose Bridge the want of this was observed and commented upon, and before the accident, the undulatory motion was observed to be very great, but unaccompanied by any lateral oscillation. the Roadway was but 12 feet wide, the weight of the Bridge was 203 tons. height above the water 21 feet, yet the whole was totally broken up by a storm in the year 1838. Colonel Parsley, on being sent to inspect the bridge after the accident, says "it was blown up from below, rather resting by its own weight than secured against hurricane action The Bridge at Montrose had nothing to stiffen it longitudinally in a vertical direction."

In the restoration of this Bridge by Mr. Rendall, a diagonal trussed handrail was introduced, which effectually prevents undulation as well as oscillation. a similar feature was also applied with like success in the repairing of the other bridges, and in all subsequent erections of he kind in England.

We are certainly of the opinion that the vibration and undulation so perceptible in this Bridge would be considerably lessened and the stability of the structure much increased by stiffening the Roadway.

We have examined the cutting beneath the Bridge and find that the cemented gravel extends to a depth of from 35 to 40 feet below the flooring, and that, allowing a slope of 1½ to 1 from the bed of the canal to the gravel, and of 6 to 1 above this point, as we believe is the intention of the Engineers of the Great Western Railway, a clear distance of above 29 feet will be preserved between the edge of the slope and the inner face of the foundation of the suspension Towers.

We believe that if efficient means be taken to prevent the sliding of the sand at the level of the canal, and at the gravel bed, no danger need be anticipated from this source.

We have the honor to be, with much respect, very obediently your Servants,

HODGINS & PETERS,
City Engineers.

HORSE SHOW.

On Thursday last the Agricultural Society held their Annual show of Horses, in this city. There were some excellent Stock on the ground, but they were not as numerous as on some former years. There were five entries for thorough bred Horses, and the Prize was awarded to "Sir Tatton Sykes," owned by Messrs. Cooper & White. Prize, £4.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES—9 ENTERED.

1st Horse, Lofty, owned by Andrew Harvey, Beverly, £4.

2nd Horse, Young Briton, owned by John Smith, Glandford, £3.

3rd Horse, Mercer, owned by James Lewis, Esq., Saltfleet, £2.

JUDGES.—Messrs. Joseph Ireland, of Nelson, Thomas Davis, of Saltfleet and James Kennedy, of Dundas.

BURGLARY.

We regret to say that several Burglaries have been committed in our city during the last few days, and that as yet no clue has been got as to who the perpetrators are. Between Saturday night and Monday morning last, the Exchange office of W. R. Macdonald, Esq., was entered, as is supposed by means of false keys, and the iron safe bored through at the top. We have seen the safe since, and a smoother cut it would be almost impossible to make. However, although they succeeded in getting an entrance, they did not get any great amount of money, having got into the wrong box. It is suspected that the villians were disturbed from their employment, as they left a number of tools behind, which the owner can have on application at the Police Office. The Safe was one of Robb & Stearnes', late Rich & Co., of Water Street, New York.

Another daring Burglary was committed on Tuesday night last, by some of the *gentry* getting into the dwelling house of Mr. Park, Catherine Street. The Burglars succeeded in taking away some desks, clothing, &c.—One of the desks and a small work box, was found next morning in Fergusson's Wood, but every thing of value had disappeared, nothing but some letters and papers remaining.

Such daring robberies in our hitherto honest and well behaved city, call for extra vigilance on the part of our authorities. Now we are strongly of opinion that notwithstanding the activity and praiseworthy exertions of our Police Force, they are totally unfit to accomplish all that is required at their hands, and for the simple reason, that one man cannot do the work of two, or be in different places at the same time. As the population of the city increases, the constabulary force, should also be increased, for the prevention of crime.

May 2, 1853

Hamilton Gazette - May 2, 1853 Browse this ne

ANOTHER CHURCH ROBBERY.

Last Friday night, supposed to be between 10 and 11 o'clock, a miscreant effected an entrance into the Church of the Ascension, and having collected a bundle of music books from the choir pew, and some of the service books scattered through the Church, made his exit through the window by which he had entered. To show how Providence often speedily arrests the culprit in almost the act of his guilt; the thief was taken on Saturday morning in Dundas, where he sought to procure drink in exchange for his plunder. His detection taking place through a constable that happened to be present, and who last Summer had been in the habit of attending the Church of the Ascension, where he had noticed books similar to those in possession of the culprit.

The wretched man is in the gaol of this city, where he will await a punishment, which must fall far short of the crime of which he has been guilty. He gives his name as William Brooks

Publicity should be given of all such diabolical acts as the present, that so far as it is possible, the practice, which has been general, of leaving valuables exposed in unprotected Churches, should be discontinued.

Hamilton Gazette - May 5, 1853 Browse this

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL SCHOOL

On Monday last the new Building, erected for the purpose of establishing one large School in this city, in place of the different Ward Schools, was opened for the reception of Pupils During the morning, between 5 and 600 children were enrolled on the books. At 3 o'clock, according to notification a large number of the inhabitants assembled for the purpose of hearing Addresses from different speakers; Dr. Ryerson, the Chief Superintendent being the principal one. In consequence of some unforeseen circumstance, the Dr. did not arrive, greatly to the disappointment of those present; however, a Telegraph message announced that he would be positively up in the evening, and deliver an Address, together with Mr. Robertson, at the Mechanics' Institute Hall.

After some delay, W. L. Distin, Esq., was called to the Chair, and in a few brief and appropriate remarks explained the objects for which they were then assembled. The Rev. Mr. Goldsmith was then called upon, but having previously declined to make any remarks, he did not indulge in a lengthy speech.

Thos. McQueen, Esq., was next called upon by the Chairman, and commenced his speech by stating that if the remarks he was about to make were not worth much, they at least would have one good quality, they would be short. However, he soon forget his text, for after taking a review of the schools of olden times, the windows of which he recollected being glazed with old hats, he launched forth and gave a most learned lecture on Phrenology, describing a number of the organs of the brain, in a manner that would not have disgraced many of the expounders of the science. Flogging children next came under the displeasure of the speaker, who stated, while on this theme, that so soon as a child understood what was said, it was capable of being reasoned with, and should not be put down to a level with the brutes, who are chastised with the same weapon. The system was now exploded, and he could not fancy how it was that its absurdity was not found out long since. Gossiping mothers were next lectured, for doing what they ought not to do, backbiting their neighbors before their children, &c. &c. Several other similar subjects were introduced by the speaker, which we were quite at a loss to connect with the opening of the Central School, or closing of those held in the different Wards of the city.—Some of the speaker's remarks no one would pretend to gainsay, while to other portions we could not at all give our consent; with Solomon of old, the doctrine enunciated was as much opposed as night is to day, or as the mind of the well-trained child differs from the free-thinking boy, who "fears not God, neither regards man." Immediately after the conclusion of this strange speech, the meeting broke up.

We have been informed on good authority, of a feature in the Central School, which has not been heretofore practised in our Common Schools, and we hail the announcement as the returning to paths which should never have been forsaken. *The Scriptures are to be read ! ! !*

In the evening a large assemblage met in the Mechanics' Institute Hall, and were ably addressed by Mr. Robertson and Dr. Ryerson. The remarks of the former gentleman were very clear and concise, and we had intended giving some of their leading features, but have not room for them at present. There was one sentence, however, which struck us very forcibly, and we fervently wish that the principle was brought to bear on our present Common School system. "Education was not the mere giving of information, but was also the attainment and practice of those things which were the great ends of Christianity." He maintained his position well, and gave several instances where he had rejected teachers otherwise of superior qualifications, because they were swearers, drunkards, or addicted to other bad and pernicious practices.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "OCEAN WAVE" BY FIRE.

THIRTY-THREE PERSONS MISSING.

We take the following account of the loss of the Steamer *Ocean Wave* from the *Leader*. We forbear at present to make any comments;—in a short time a full investigation will no doubt take place, when the various rumours which now agitate the public mind will be set at rest.

We record with deep regret one of the most melancholy disasters that ever occurred on Lake Ontario. The new steamer *Ocean Wave*, which left this port on Friday last for Ogdensburg, was destroyed by fire early on Saturday morning, about 23 miles west of Kingston, about two miles from the Ducks. We have got from Mr. Wyatt, the agent of the Ogdensburg and Boston Railroad Company, by whom the vessel was owned, a statement of the passengers and crew lost, as well as of those who were fortunately saved. It will be seen that thirty-three lives may have been lost by this melancholy catastrophe. The fatal occurrence took place about one o'clock a. m. How the fire originated is a question on which different statements are made. According to one account, for the correctness of which we do not vouch, the fire originated from sparks falling from the smoke pipe on the vessel. The vessel took fire slightly last year; but fortunately no serious accident resulted. At the time of the accident on Saturday morning, be its cause what it may, the Captain and passengers were in bed. A cry of fire soon caused a rush of the passengers to the after part of the boat; and the most heart-rendering scene took place; the shrieks of women; the cries of children; the wail of despair; the parting of friends never to meet again were heard. The vessel was well provided with boats and buckets; but it was found impossible to obtain the former for the use of the passengers, for the fire, which was first observed on the upper deck had, in the short space of twenty minutes consumed the upper deck and the upper part of the cabin. Passengers were therefore obliged to have recourse to planks or any floatable thing that was found in their reach. On these poor substitutes for boats some of the passengers set towards shore, a distance of about two miles. Others not obtaining even these indifferent means of carrying them from the burning vessel, remained; and of those who did so a portion were saved. The purser, four cabin passengers and fourteen of the crew saved their lives by this means. They clung to the guards and rudder till half-past 4 o'clock in the morning, three hours and a half after the fire first broke out, and three hours after the cabin had been destroyed. The Captain jumped overboard with a sawhorse and was saved.

The passengers were taken off the *Ocean Wave* by the schooner *Emblem*, Capt. Beaver of Bronte, and the *Georgina*, Capt. Henderson, of Port Dover, who gave every assistance and attention in their power to the unfortunate passengers and crew. Those of the passengers and crew who were saved were conveyed to Kingston in the *Emblem*, and there landed.

The following are the names, so far as can be ascertained, of the lost and saved:

CREW SAVED.

Captain A Wright, Prescott.
Thos. Oliver, Purser, Ogdensburg.
Geo. Potter, 2nd Mate, do
Baptiste Meir, 2nd Engineer.
Thos. Fuller, Waiter, Toronto.
Peter Prevost, Fireman.
Francis Laporte, do
Joseph Rousseau, do
John Ewart, Deck hand.
Patrick Moran, do
John Bilton, do
James Graham, do
Steven Blackman, do
George Graham, Wheelman.
James Street, do and 1 deck hand name unknown.

CREW LOST.

J. Forsyth, 1st Mate. Ogdensburg.
J. Turnbull, 1st Engineer, do
A. Simpson, Steward, Toronto.
Miss Gerrard, Ladies' Maid, Hamilton.
With Bar-tender, Cook, and 9 hands names unknown.

PASSENGERS SAVED.

Mrs. Stevenson. Hamilton.
Mrs. G. French. Cornwall.
Capt. Kaih, Ogdensburg.
Mrs. Kaih, do.
Thomas Perry, do.

PASSENGERS LOST.

Mrs. McDonald, Ogdensburgh.
Miss McLennan. Cornwall.
Mrs. Stewart, Toronto.
Lyman Fish, Ogdensburg.
J. Mitchell, miller, Pickering.
Mrs. Stevenson's 3 children and nurse, Hamilton.
—— Richard, (colored), Toronto.
—— O'Doyle, rear of Brockville.

Leaving 3 cabin and 7 deck passengers missing names unknown, thus making the loss of crew and passengers 33 persons.

It is generally supposed, however, that a number have escaped and landed about the Ducks, as the boat was only about 2 miles distant when the discovery of fire took place.

The *Ocean Wave* was fully insured. She was built at Montreal last summer, and subsequently sold to the Ogdensburg and Boston Railroad Company. Her cargo consisted of 1,800 brls. flour, 64 brls. pearl ash, 300 kegs butter, and 60 or 80 brls. seeds, hhds. of ham, pork, &c., besides some way freight.

Among all the unfortunate sufferers, by this calamity, the case of Mrs. Stevenson, of Hamilton, seems to be the worst. Her 3 children all perished.

Besides the known facts of the catastrophe many rumors, some of a doubtful character, are afloat. Among these is a story that a propeller passed the burning vessel, and did not attempt to render her any assistance—excusing this neglect on the ground that she already had the assistance of two schooners. This story we hope will turn out to be not true.

Friday was the day on which several members of the Legislative Council left for Quebec; and it is a fortunate circumstance that they did not happen to select the ill-fated *Ocean Wave*. At one time rumour suggested a doubt whether Dr. Widmer had not taken passage on her; but we are happy to learn he had not. It seems that the Hon. Mr. Sherwood had resolved to have gone down to his parliamentary duties in the *Ocean Wave*, but was delayed by accident beyond the time, and thus left behind, otherwise he would have had to take his chance among the unfortunate passengers on that memorable morning.

As already intimated we must not conclude that all the missing are lost. It is quite possible that some might float ashore on planks, although the chances are not much in favor of salvation by such means, when the distance was two miles. It is improbable that any of those who jumped into the lake, either through phrensy, or with the resolution to trust to their skill in swimming, would be saved. It is just possible, however, that a person might swim that distance, but very unlikely when encumbered with clothes, and on a cold night.

The catastrophe has cast a gloom over the community, an intense interest being manifested in the fate of the unfortunate passengers and crew.

The Kingston *Whig*, after giving some of the particulars given above has the following:—

A most disgraceful story, if true, is told of the Captain of the steamer "Scotland," but it is so heartless that we would willingly believe that it must have its origin in some mistake, as one would hardly believe that human nature would create any one so dastardly inhuman as to perpetrate such a piece of cold blooded cruelty. It is said that the "Scotland" bore down to the burning vessel, and hailed the Captain of the "Emblem" to know what vessel it was, and on being informed did not wait to assist (and the assistance of a steamboat would have been most effective, for it could have taken whatever position it chose to the wreck, which a schooner could not do in a gale), but passed on his way without further parley. We are bound to suspend our opinions upon this story, however, till we hear the Captain's explanations, whom we would not lightly believe guilty of such cruelty. We have omitted to mention that another schooner, named the "Georgiana," Capt. Henderson, also came to the assistance of the "Emblem," and did effective service in saving the lives of many of the survivors of the passengers and crew of the unfortunate "Ocean Wave."

Mr. Oliver states that a number of passengers came on board at Coteau and other ports, whose names he could not ascertain at the hurry of the moment, so that it will be some time before authentic lists of those lost can be obtained, if ever.

Monday Morning, 2nd May.

The Capt. of the unfortunate boat *Ocean Wave*, arrived in Town this morning. He states that he was the last man who left the vessel. He saw Mr. Oliver and Mrs Stevenson jump from the vessel together just as he himself leaped into the water. He drifter ashore on a couple of barrels of flour and a plank. He is very much bruised about the body, his hands, face and legs, and is severely scorched. In most particulars he gives the same account as above.

Hamilton Gazette - May 12, 1853 Browse th

MORE BURGLARY.

On Monday night last, the premises of V. H. Tisdale & Co., King Street, were entered by some of the gentry who have infested our city for some time back. Access was obtained by getting through the window over the back door, previously having removed one of the panes of glass from the sash. One glass case in the shop, which contained plated spoons, forks, and a variety of such articles, was completely cleaned out, and part of the contents of some of the other cases were also appropriated. From an examination of the place of entrance, we are of opinion that a boy must have been employed inside while the villains were keeping watch outside. There was much more valuable property within the reach of the thief than what was taken; but in all probability he was disturbed, and was glad to make himself and his booty scarce—otherwise, a much larger quantity of goods might have vanished to parts unknown. As far as has been yet ascertained, the value of the property taken amounts to about £100.

These frequent house-breakings, and daring thefts, committed in our city, bring up the subject of an efficient police force. We have before stated, and we again assert, that the present number of constables is not at all adequate to the laborious duties which ought to be performed. They are not even sufficient to perform the ordinary duties of the day—leaving out of the question the constant watch which should always be kept at night over the city. We call upon our city protectors to look well into this matter, and supply the deficiency, before other depredations are committed, which may lead to more fearful results. There are few burglars, who, having once made an entry into a house, but are prepared to get out again, no matter at what sacrifice of human life.

Hamilton Gazette - May 16, 1853 Browse this newspa

THE OCEAN WAVE.

At the Inquest, held before Coroner Barker, at Kingston, on the body of John Balton, one of the sufferers by the burning of the Steamer *Ocean Wave*,—the conduct of Captain Patterson, of the Steamer *Scotland*, is put in quite a different light, to what it was generally supposed. We could not bring ourselves to credit that any one in command of a Steamer, could be so brutalized as to pass by a burning vessel without endeavoring to render assistance. We are happy to say that the conduct of Captain Patterson on the occasion was highly praiseworthy, as the evidence of the Witnesses fully testify. We give below the evidence of the Mate of the *Scotland*, as given in the British *Whig*,—it is corroborated by several other witnesses:

Henry Wilson, sworn—Is mate of the steamer *Scotland*. George Patterson, Master, left the port of Kingston on Friday evening, at twenty minutes after twelve a. m., Saturday morning the 30th of April, bound for Hamilton. When eight miles to the westward of Nine Mile Point, saw ahead of the Ducks light, a light which he could not account for, also the lights of the steamer *Magnet* coming down; this was as near as he could recollect about half-past one o'clock had gone about eight or nine miles on their course and made the strange light out to be a fire, but supposed it to be a light on shore, as it was inside the Ducks. Witness remarked to the Purser, that it was strange and could not account for it. About four o'clock made it out to be a burning vessel by the aid of a telescope, he should judge they were eight or nine miles from it then. When they made the discovery of its being a vessel on fire, they bore down for it and at half-past five got abreast of it. I came within 30 yards of her, she was nearly burnt to the water edge; thinks the sun was risen, at this time, it was a fine clear bright morning; discovered no body on the wreck, examined it closely and thinks it was a moral impossibility for any person to be on it without their seeing them. They searched round the wreck to see if any persons or objects were floating about but saw none. The burning vessel was between five and six miles from shore but neither he nor any on board could discover any object between them and the shore; there were three vessels in sight; one on the larboard quarter of the wreck, about a quarter of a mile distant, another on the starboard beam about a third of a mile and the third was about four miles distant, bearing N. N. East, apparently approaching; the name of the vessel on the larboard quarter he witness could not make out, the one on the starboard beam was the 'Emblem,' she was hove to under her main-sail and jib; when the Scotland approached her she hoisted her flying-jib and fore-sale, and headed towards Kingston. There was a fine wholesale breeze blowing, with smooth water, which would carry her six or seven miles an hour, it was a fair wind. North North-west; when they saw the 'Emblem' fill away for Kingston, the 'Scotland' immediately followed her. It was about a quarter of an hour till they overtook her; witness hailed her himself by direction of Capt in Patterson; asked then the name of the burning vessel, the reply by some on board was "The Ocean Wave," then asked what time she took fire, the reply was "half-past two o'clock."—

the reply was [illegible]. Witness next asked "where are the passengers," answer from the 'Emblem' "part of them are on board of us." "Do you want any help" witness next asked, to which no reply was returned; witness called loud enough to be heard. The vessels were very close together; saw no one on deck except those he supposed to be the crew. When witness asked them if they wanted any assistance, the person who had previously responded, turned away and walked forward, making no reply. This took place half or three-quarters of a mile from the wreck, but witness could not be certain as he was considerably agitated by the accident. When witness and those on the Scotland, saw the person turn his back they naturally thought those on board the Emblem did not require their assistance. They then reversed their engine, returned and went along-side the wreck again, which had not yet sunk; when the Scotland got a short distance from it on its course to Toronto the wreck sunk, this was about six o'clock. It was immpossible for any person to be about the wreck or floating in the water, without witness and those on board seeing them. Captain Patterson expressed the greatest anxiety regarding the safety of the persons on board the 'Ocean Wave.' Witness was the person who hailed the Emblem. Witness denies that any person on board the Emblem told him that there were persons floating in the water between the wreck and the shore. witness took a survey of the lake with his glass. Did not see any fishing boat between the wreck and the shore; the strange lights which witness could not understand must have been the burning vessel; when witness first discovered it, thinks it must have been twenty-four miles off. The Scotland sails about seven miles an hour; the Magnet bound for Kingston, passed the Scotland at

five minutes past three o'clock; the fire was then visible from the deck of the Scotland, and must have been visible from the deck of the Magnet. The reason that he did not volunteer to take the passengers to Kingston, was, that it was their impression on board the Scotland, that those on board the Emblem did not wish them to interfere, and the water being smooth, and the wind fair, there could be no danger of their getting quickly into Kingston.

The following are the names of the Jury:

William Robinson, Foreman,

Edward McManus,	Charles Robinson,
John O'Conner,	Thomas Wade,
Samuel Barton,	John Wright,
Thomas Mulholland,	George Smith,
Henry Dunbar,	John McCarty,
John Moses,	James Cullen,
Jeremiah Conner,	Patrick Cullen.

The Sheep Stealer Caught.—We noticed in our last that a large quantity of sheep had been stolen from the farm of Isaac Buchanan, Esq. We have now to state that a young man by the name of William White, has been fully committed, by Messrs. Aikman and Wetenhall, to stand his trial for the offence. The sheep were discovered at a Tavern on the Brock Road, where they had been driven and left by the prisoner. We understand that White is well known in this city.

Hamilton Gazette - May 19, 1853 Browse this newspaper

Begging Robbers.—Some time since a woman called at the residence of E. Donnelly, Esq., of this city, asking relief, but no sooner was the person's back turned, who admitted her into the house, than she stole a valuable silver snuff box, which was lying near her. The box was missed some time after, and information given to some of the Jewellers in the city. Last week the woman, who gives her name as Mary Boilen, offered the Box for sale to Mr. Osborne, Jewellers, and the low price asked exciting his suspicion he sent out and shortly a young lad returned who fully identified the article; the woman at the same time declaring that she had owned it for the last 20 years She has been fully committed to stand her trial. At the present time, when there are so many houses robbed we would caution housekeepers as to whom they relieve at their doors. Those who are in actual want have only to make application to the Ladies Benevolent Society, when, if the case be worthy, immediate relief will be afforded.

Sunday Riot.—On Sunday last a most serious riot, broke out in that part of our city known as Cork Town. It commenced about 3 o'clock and lasted until about 7, when peace was restored by the Police, some of whom were rather roughly handled. A good many cut heads and sore bones are the results, but no lives were lost, although at one time guns were fired, and bayonets called into requisition. The row commenced between two families.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday last a few gentlemen left the city for Copetown, where the locomotive *Niagara* is stationed for the present. The Iron horse was put in motion and traversed about 2 ½ miles on the permanent rail. The party were highly gratified with their trip. We are happy to say that a large quantity of permanent rail will be laid immediately.

THUNDER STORM.—On Sunday morning a violent storm passed over our city, The electric fluid struck one building on King Street, occupied by G. Barnes &Co. doing considerable damage.

We learn that in the Township of Sherbrooke two horses and a colt were killed by lighting, during the same morning. They were the property of Mr. John Dainwood.

CAUTION TO BOYS PLAYING TRUANT.—On Friday Last, a little boy who played truant from school, was nearly killed by running against the carriage horses of Colonel Gourley, on James Street. He was carried into the store of Mr. Freer, where Medical assistance was procured.